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ARKANSAS.

MORE STREET FIRING IN LITTLE ROCK.

SEVERAL PERSONS WOUNDED—ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE—ADJOURNMENT TILL TO-DAY.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 13.—No fight occurred last night, but more skirmishing is expected to-day.

Baxter got in his two Parrott twelve-pounders from Texas by train at 2 o'clock this morning. They carry the same shot as the two Rodmans the regulars have.

Each party now have Provost Marshal Generals, who have charge of all prisoners, Gen. Upham acting in that capacity on Brooks' side, and Gen. Ira M. L. Barton for Baxter.

The Baxter men who took part in the fight yesterday are complaining loudly against the management of the affair by their officers. They say that the skirmishers were sent out only twenty yards distant from the main bodies, and that they were only armed with shot-guns to oppose the long-range needle-guns of the Brooks skirmishers.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon, while Major Henry, editor of the Lewisburg *Empire*, and Lieut. Hill, both belonging to the Baxter forces, were standing on the sidewalk of Markham street, half way between the regulars' barracks and their own pickets, Sheriff Grayson, of Clark County, a Brooks man, stepped across the street and shook hands with Hill, who was in command of the guard-house when Grayson was captured not long ago. While standing there, Grayson or Hill drew the other by the hand toward the Baxter lines. Henry then hit Grayson four or five times over the head with a pistol. Grayson then drew his pistol and fired six shots, retreating as he fired. The others returned the fire. Col. Brooker, of the Brooks forces, fired several shots. The firing by this time had become general, and about fifty shots were fired, some from buildings inside the Baxter lines. The regulars on the first fire formed behind their barricade, and several leveled their guns, but none fired. As soon as the men saw the regulars were out the firing stopped. The following parties were wounded: A man named Powers, a non-combatant, who was standing by a saloon 100 feet behind the regulars' barricades, toward the State-house, was shot seriously, with a ball from a Spencer rifle, through the right breast, just above the nipple, the ball going through the lung. Wm. Rufus Brooks, a soldier, standing in front of the State-house, was shot through the shoulder. Sheriff Grayson's head was badly cut by Henry's pistol. Things have quieted down at the time of writing this, but affairs of this kind may occur at any moment. The Brooks men captured a lawyer named Williams, belonging to the Baxter side, to-day.

The following is published here: Speaker Tankersley's report that Gov. Coke, of Texas, furnished the battery of artillery recently received here, is false. I purchased the guns on the guarantee of private individuals. I applied to Gov. Coke, at Austin, for a battery, but he positively refused to let me have it. Tankersley served in and deserted the Confederate Army, and was cashiered from the Federal Army for defrauding the Government. He wears an alias name. In Virginia his name is Caswell.

(Signed,) W. E. WOODRUFF, Jr.,
Editor *Gazette*.

There was a sudden scare at 6 o'clock this evening. It was rumored that Baxter had planted cannon in Centre street bearing on the State-house. The citizens rushed out of the way. On going inside the lines I found the cannon just where it has been since it was brought in. Baxter's guards are very vigilant. Fifty Baxter recruits have just come in from Faulkner County. They were received with cheers. It seems almost incredible that none of Baxter's men were hurt in the skirmish to-day, as they were very thick and in range. More companies of regulars are expected from St. Louis to-night.

8 P. M.—Grayson did not fire the first shot to-day, as he broke away from Henry. The latter leveled his pistol, when some parties cried out "For God's sake do not shoot." Henry then put up his pistol. A man named Keith, across the street, fired at Henry, and then Grayson fired, and the other men fired also.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Legislature, to-day, a quorum was present in both Houses, forty-five in the House and fourteen in the Senate. They immediately set to work organizing and electing temporary officers. C. E. Berry was elected Speaker. Arrick, Secretary of the Senate last session, was in his place. Pindal, in the House, said he favored the reception of a petition, if made by Brooks, and if the facts showed that the House should act upon it. The House sent a joint resolution to appoint a committee to wait on the Governor (Baxter,) and inform him that both Chambers were organized, and would receive any message he might wish to transmit. The Senate laid it over until to-morrow. Both Houses adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow. There are four Brooks' men in the Senate, and if they do not like the action of their associates one can withdraw, another move for a call of the House, and no quorum could be declared, as there is now just a quorum.

ACCIDENT IN THE STATE-HOUSE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 13.—Two Brooks men were making cartridges in the State-house last evening. One of them had a pipe from which a spark fell into a cannister of powder which exploded. One of them, John House, had his face, eyes, and hands so badly burned that he will probably die. The other, James Ford, had the left side of his face and one of his eyes burned.

John D. Alexander, who was shot by young Jennings, a St. John's College cadet, in Baxter's camp, yesterday, died to-day. Alexander told Jennings to give his arms up to him. He refused, and Alexander attempted to take them, when Jennings shot him.

INTERVIEW WITH BAXTER.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—A special from Little Rock to the *Evening Dispatch* says: "In an interview with Baxter to-day he stated that in the event of the Legislature recognizing him as Governor, of which he had no doubt, he would advise President Grant of its action, and ask that the United States authorities compel Brooks to vacate the State-house. If the President comply, and Brooks refuse, he would take the building by force, or if the President should delay and still permit the troops here to interfere as they have been doing, he would protect himself.

Baxter's forces have all the advantage in point of men and artillery. They received last night two Parrott guns from Texas, with plenty of prepared ammunition. These guns are being put in position to-day. Baxter also received several new companies last night, and a large supply of ammunition. The Federal forces have agreed that hereafter they will not interfere with either party outside the limits of the thickly-settled part of the city. Hereafter neither men nor supplies will be permitted to enter the Brooks quarters without a fight.

RESOLUTIONS TO THE PRESIDENT TO BE PREPARED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

LITTLE ROCK, May 13.—The Legislature to-night appointed a joint committee to prepare resolutions to send to the President in reference to the present difficulties.

The House passed a resolution calling on Baxter to know whether or not Brooks had complied with the proposition of Baxter to vacate the State-house and leave the Legislature to settle the present trouble.

POSITION OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

NO ACTION UP TO MIDNIGHT—PROBABLE EFFECT OF AN APPEAL FROM THE LEGISLATURE FOR PROTECTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Some action by the President was expected to-day in the Arkansas case, but no decision had been made up to midnight.

The information is received that a quorum of the Legislature has assembled, and a call from that body upon the President, in regular constitutional form, for assistance and protection, will probably solve the troublesome and disgraceful problem. There is no sort of doubt that the call of the Legislature will receive prompt attention. The result can hardly be anything else than the sustaining of Baxter in authority. If the action of the Government does not go directly to that extent, the whole power of the Federal Government will in any event be exercised to preserve the peace.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Up to a very late hour to-night no dispatches had been received by the Government from Arkansas containing any important information whatever, but private telegrams received here to-night say that there is a quorum of the Legislature in both Houses, and that the Government would be called upon for protection. It is believed here that the matter will be settled, so far as the General Government is concerned, to-morrow.

THE LIBERALS.

CONFERENCE AT ALBANY YESTERDAY—A STATE CONVENTION TO BE HELD.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 13.—The following representatives of the Liberal Republicans are now in this city for the purpose of holding a conference in regard to the political action of the party in the coming campaign: Messrs. John Cochrane, Benjamin F. Manierre, Chas. W. Godard, A. M. Bliss, Thos. E. Stewart, W. R. Selden, Ex-Assemblyman Niles, Col. E. B. Lansing, Alonzo Welch, and Mr. Swan, of the Poughkeepsie *News*.

The conference was in session at the Delevan House until midnight. There were about sixty present. The discussion was very full and free. Hon. Charles Hughes, of Washington presided, and Hon. Alfred Wagstaff, of New-York, acted as Secretary. Letters were read from the following-named gentlemen, strongly urging that the organization be maintained and that a State Convention be called: Samuel C. C. Cleveland, of Penn Yan; Hons. W. W. Rockwell and Sheldon, of Glen's Falls; J. V. White, of Port Byron; E. W. Hayden, of Port Byron; Gen. E. F. Jones, of Binghamton; G. D. A. Bridgeman, of Canandaigua; H. C. Lake, of Fredonia; R. R. Crowley, of Randolph; E. R. Reynolds, of Albion; M. L. Filkins, of Albany; Hon. Beman Brockway, of Watertown; L. C. Pratt, of White Plains; N. P. Hitchcock, of Pitcher, Chenango County; Col. Ethan Allan, of New-York; Judge Reynolds, of Brooklyn; Clark Bell, of New-York.

Delegates were present from the following counties: New-York, Kings, Richmond, Dutchess, Ulster, Putnam, Westchester, Alleghany, Washington, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Albany, St. Lawrence, Schenectady, Lewis, Wayne, Chemung, Orleans, Jefferson, Monroe, Ontario, Oneida, Otsego, Seneca, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Sullivan, Fulton, and Chenango.

On motion of Col. Willis it was resolved that the Liberal Republicans will in the future, as in the past, keep their organization intact.

On motion of Gen. Cochrane, amended by Col. Hughes, it was resolved that it is the sense of this meeting, without intending to prejudge its policy or action, that a State Convention be held at such time and place as the State Committee shall determine, and that the call should invite co-operation from all men or bodies of men in the State who favor honesty and purity in the Government, State, and nation. Adjourned.

THE MISSISSIPPI OVERFLOW.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 13.—About daylight yesterday morning the levee broke at Apperson's plantation, opposite Friar's Point. At the last account the crevasse was 150 yards wide, and the water spreading over the plantation—one of the finest in that section. The crevasse at Miller's, on the Mississippi side, is now 600 yards wide, and the water in the street of Friar's Point is three feet deep. Whole families are moving out, and the merchants are busily engaged in removing their goods. The entire country in the rear is rapidly being inundated. Some idea may be formed of the power of the water rushing through this crevasse by its tearing up huge cotton-wood trees, two and a half feet in diameter, and scattering them over the neighboring plantations. The steamers now all come through the Council Bend Cut-off.

AN INDIAN FIGHT—MURDER BY SIOUX—CUSTAR TO FOLLOW THEM.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 13.—Reports from Bismarck state that on Wednesday last a battle took place between the Sioux and Gros Ventres, at Knife River, seventy-five miles above Bismarck, on the west bank of the Missouri. The battle lasted about half a day. One party retreated, hotly pursued by the other. About a dozen horses were left on the field.

Christopher Weaver, owner of a wood-yard between Forts Stephenson and Berthold, was murdered by Sioux Indians last Monday. Also, four or five Arickarees, in the same vicinity, were killed. Preparations are being made at Fort Abraham Lincoln, near Bismarck, to follow the Indians, if necessary. Gen. Custar's command is preparing to take the war-path.

PROBABLE PARDON FOR A NOTORIOUS BURGLAR.

CONCORD, N. H., May 13.—It is understood that Col. Whiteley, Chief of the United States Detectives, has applied to the Governor and Council for the pardon of Mark Shinburn, the notorious burglar. The ground of the application is said to be that he is an important witness for the United States in a counterfeiting case, and it is alleged that he is in Switzerland and fears to come back. It is also stated that he has been there since his escape from the State Prison here. He broke into the Walpole Savings Bank in November, 1864, and stole $40,000. He was arrested the next Spring in New-York, was tried in October, 1865, found guilty, and sentenced to the State Prison for ten years. After his sentence he escaped from jail at Keene, and was recaptured near Saratoga, N. Y. He then served several months in prison, when, on the 3d of December, 1866, he escaped again. It is believed that he lived in New-York until recently, when he went to Europe.

WASHINGTON.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

YESTERDAY'S DEBATE—THE STEAM-BOAT BILL PASSED YESTERDAY IN THE HOUSE—THE COTTON TAX—CAUCUS OF SOUTHERN CONGRESSMEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—But one vote was taken to-day on the Finance bill, and that was upon the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Scott. It was rejected by a majority of 21, sixteen Senators voting for and thirty-seven against it. This amendment was to strike out the provision of the bill as originally reported, which requires national banks to keep as a reserve one-fourth of their coin interest, and insert instead a provision requiring banks to reserve one-third of the coin interest, unless they should prefer to exchange it for United States bonds specially issued for the purpose. The vote upon this amendment was reached without much debate, and after its rejection Mr. Wright moved to change the ratio between greenbacks to be retired and new bank notes issued from fifty to twenty-five per cent. Debate followed upon the proposed amendment, during which many of the old and familiar arguments were reiterated. Mr. Sherman gave notice that he would ask the Senate to sit the bill out to-morrow, but it is hardly probable that this can be done, as the scope of the debate seems to widen with every speech. The amendment offered by Mr. Wright, which is pending, is a vital issue in the bill. The inflationists and those who oppose them are each endeavoring to cipher out the result from the bill in favor of the other side. Gen. Logan claims that the bill will work contraction to a very considerable amount, while Mr. Scott shows, on the other hand, that when bank notes sufficient have been issued to reduce the volume of greenbacks to $300,000,000, there will be an actual increase of $42,000,000 in the currency afloat. The leading inflationists are very earnest in their endeavors to reduce the ratio of greenbacks to be retired to twenty-five per cent. There is considerable doubt about the vote on this proposition, as it is expected to be very close. Some of the hard-money men do not oppose Mr. Wright's amendment very earnestly, and some of those who voted for the Senate bill before will not be greatly troubled if the amendment fails. There is, after all, considerable doubt about the passage of any finance bill in such form as to secure the approval of the country.

THE STEAM-BOAT BILL.

The Steam-boat bill, which occupied most of the day in the House yesterday, was to-day concluded and passed, and several pages of the Deficiency Appropriation bill considered. It is now expected that all of the appropriation bills can pass the House this week, with the exception of the Sundry Civil bill, which always gives rise to extended debate. The Steam-boat bill, which passed to-day, is, in its essential features, the same as the revised Steam-boat code of last year. The bill consisted of seventy-six sections, of which thirty-three are existing law. This Steam-boat bill passed both branches of Congress last session, but failed in the Committee of Conference. The new Board of Inspectors, however, which was appointed about the time of the passage of this bill in the last Congress, has practically acted in accordance with its suggestions, so that no very radical changes will take place in the existing steam-boat regulations should this new revised code be enacted. The chief purpose of this bill has been to remove some of the very onerous restrictions upon steam-boat business imposed by the existing law. This is especially true as regards the vast number of patented articles which it is within the power of the inspectors to require steam-boat owners to use. These inspectors, however, acting in accordance with the spirit of this new bill, have declined to exercise the authority vested in them by the present statute. Another feature of the bill to-day is the additional protection against danger of explosions offered by the provisions as to the iron plates in boilers. The bill requires that makers of all steel plates shall stamp each plate with the name of his firm, and indicate the tensile strength for which he is willing to sell it. The inspector is also required to stamp it. The rejection of the plates of any maker would naturally tend to ruin his business. There is a further provision which definitely fixes the responsibility of owners of vessels for loss of life and loss or damage to property by accident. The present law in such cases, should the craft be insufficient to satisfy a judgment, holds every stockholder liable to the extent of his private fortune. The result has been that all the steam-crafts on the Western rivers have either passed into the hands of irresponsible parties, or if held by responsible persons have their ownership concealed by fictitious names difficult to be traced. This bill to-day extends the provisions of the common law enforced upon the ocean and lakes to the Western rivers, and relieves a grievance of which Western capitalists have long complained.

THE COTTON TAX AND THE CENTENNIAL.

Some weeks ago there was a caucus of the Southern members for the purpose of attempting to perfect a bill for the refunding of the cotton tax. At this caucus a committee was appointed to consider the various bills proposed, and to report to an adjourned caucus. The adjourned caucus was called by Mr. Lamar to meet this morning, but only about fifteen of the 101 Southern members answered the call. This unenthusiastic support is not indicative of the final success of the bill. It has been suggested by some of the friends of this scheme that a combination might be formed with the friends of the centennial, as as to secure success, both of the cotton-tax scheme and of the centennial appropriation. It had been expected that this plan would be considered this morning in the caucus, but the thin attendance prevented it. It does not appear whether many of the friends of the centennial have countenanced any such suggestions, although it is claimed that some have agreed to it.

THE SURVEY INVESTIGATION.

In the Public Lands Committee the investigation of the methods of survey west of the hundredth meridian was continued to-day. Lieut. Wheeler closed his statement, and part of Prof. Hayden's was heard. Lieut. Wheeler was examined as to the ability of the Engineer Department to carry on the scientific part of the surveys without the aid of civilians, and also as to the cost of the work done under his direction. It seems that the $90,000 expended by him was used in scientific work, and there is a dispute as to whether the pay of officers and soldiers, the cost of mules and horses, of rations and forage, transportation, and similar charges, paid out of other funds besides the appropriation for the survey, are properly chargeable to the cost of his explorations. Of course Lieut. Wheeler claims the negative. He has also been asked by the committee to place before them the publications resulting from his surveys. It is not expected that the thorough investigation which this surveying business ought to have will be accomplished this session, owing to the late time at which it was taken up. Probably some arrangement will be made for all of the parties to proceed with their work this season, and for a thorough and complete investigation to be made before the appropriations for the next session shall be made.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The House Committee on the Judiciary secured an order this morning directing that the bill relative to the distribution of the Geneva award may be discussed in the House at any time without going to the Committee of the Whole. It is possible that there may still be some modifications of the bill which was yesterday adopted. There is much dissatisfaction already manifested on the part of the war premium claimants upon the award, on the ground that they are to be reimbursed through the mutual insurance companies, according to the provisions of the House bill. They contend that the mutual insurance companies made no distinction, in point of fact, between the marine and war risks, and that consequently it would be quite unjust for the marine insurers to participate in the distribution of the award. The different classes of claimants are very difficult to please in the provisions for the distribution of the award, and there are not a few members of Congress who would be glad to pass a bill sending the whole case to the courts for decision as to the equity of each class of claims, and the appointing a kind of auditing commission to pass upon individual claims in accordance with the judgments of the courts on the different classes. The principle on which all contend the money should be distributed is to pay actual losses, but it has become a difficult matter to find upon whom such losses fall.

FIBRE PAPER CONTRACTS.

The Committee on Banking and Currency took additional evidence relative to the question of fibre paper in the manufacture of notes and bonds. The special point was to ascertain the relative value of hand-made and machine-made fibre paper. The preponderance of the evidence appeared to indicate that the best average quality of paper was manufactured by machinery, but that certainly there were experts who, in some cases, could make a much better quality of paper by hand. Mr. Hudson, of Connecticut, who yesterday represented that he had offered to supply the paper at about sixty per cent. less than the Treasury contract prices, to-day based his bid upon estimates for machine-made paper, while the Treasury contracts were let for hand-made paper, it being then the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury that the hand-made paper could be less easily counterfeited, and was consequently more valuable.

GEN. BUTLER'S POLITICAL ASPIRATIONS ENDED.

Gen. Butler several times since his recent illness has stated to members without concealment that he does not intend to be a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts nor for re-election to the next Congress. He says that his private law business is sufficient to occupy all the time which he desires to give to affairs. Gen. Butler is also known to be quite anxious that the House should act on the report of the Committee on Ways and Means in the matter of the Sanborn contracts without debate. He does not wish to take part in the debate, but he would feel compelled to should discussion ensue. This proposition has been suggested to the members of the Committee on Ways and Means, but is not favorably received. It is known that Messrs. Dawes, Foster, Beck, and possibly Ellis H. Roberts, desire to speak upon the subject.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: George W. True, to be Surveyor of Customs for the District of Portland and Falmouth, Me.; Wm. K. Hollenbeck, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Dakota Territory. To be Postmasters—Charles H. Harding, at Bradford, Vt.; Henry L. Whitcomb, at Concord, Mass; Miss J. H. Wilde, at Framingham, Mass.; Jas. T. Fiske, at Holliston, Mass.; Silas Poole, at Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Franklin Williams, at Stonington, Conn.; Ezra Sprague, at Derby, Conn.; George Lander, at Fayetteville, N. C.; Pierce B. Hawkins, at Bowling Green, Ky.; Charles O. Burton, at Stockton, Cal.; George W. McAdam, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Joseph C. Abbott, Collector of Customs, Wilmington, N. C.; Philip Clayton, of Georgia, Consul at Callao; David J. Williamson, of California, Consul at Valparaiso; James G. Grundley, Consul at Kingston, Jamaica; Geo. W. McAdam, Postmaster, Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Alonzo G. Sharp, Collector of Internal Revenue Third District, Tennessee; Lewis Stowe, Indian Agent, Chippewa Agency, Minnesota; J. M. Hodge, Receiver of Public Moneys, Cawker City, Kan.; Edward M. Brown, Receiver of Public Moneys for the Bismarck Land District, Dakota.

THE TURF.

LEXINGTON RACES—THIRD DAY.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 13.—The weather continues fine. The track is in good condition and the attendance is large. The following are the events of the third day:

FIRST RACE.—Sweepstakes for three-year olds which have never won a race; mile heats; eleven entries. Six started.

The pool betting stood: Dudley, $55; McGibbon's entry, $33; Gill & Logan's, $32; field, $20.

The race was well contested, and was won by Dudley in the second and third heats.

After the second heat, horses not having won a heat were excluded. Result:

Dudley	2	1	1
Gill & Logan's ch. f., by Lexington	1	2	2
McGibbon's ch. f.	3	3	

Time—1:44¼, 1:46, 1:48½.

Second race, for purse of $500, two-mile heats; five horses started.

Pools sold as follows: Jury, $165; Gleaner, $144; field, $21.

Jury and Gleaner were alternately favorites.

The race was won by Jury, being the best contested and most exciting race of the meeting.

The following is the result:

Jury	3	0	1	1
Gleaner	1	3	3	2
Donerail	5	0	2	
McGibbon's b. f. Red Eye	4	4		
Token	2	dis.		

Time—3:46½, 3:36¾, 3:45¾, 3:51½.

The second heat was a dead one between Donerail and Jury. After this heat the pools sold: Gleaner, $110; Donerail, $40, and Jury, $55. After the third heat large odds were given on Jury.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 13.—In the first race the following horses started: Dudley Petty's Gilt Star, Gill & Logan's ch. f. by Lexington, McGibben's ch. f. by Asteroid, and Bonnie Meer.

In the second race the following horses started: The Gleaner, Downing's b. c. by Donerail, Token, Jury, and McGibbon's b. f. by Red Eye.

THE DANSVILLE FOSSILS.

DANSVILLE, N. Y., May 13.—Additional bones of the Dansville mastodon have been unearthed, and the excavation is still going forward. Prof. Jerome Allen, of the Genesee Normal School, has examined the remains, and thinks they are of a larger animal than any mastodon hitherto discovered. He estimates that it was fourteen feet high and twenty feet long, or forty feet long measuring from the tips of the tusks to the end of the tail, and that it weighed twenty-five tons.

CUBA.

THE NEW DECREES—IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES—THE CHINESE COMMISSION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Friday, May 8, 1874.

If paper bullets will end a war, the recent decrees of the Governor General, who, during the past month, has issued them in profusion, would go far toward that end. Concha has turned his attention to a variety of subjects in this line, and on each has issued a decree. The financial situation was his first care, and in a series of acts, already placed on record by your correspondent, he has endeavored to give this important question some sort of a solution, and to restore confidence in the finance measures adopted by the Government for the prosecution of the war.

But the military status of the country has mainly taken up his attention. He has somewhat modified the decrees issued by Gen. Jovellar, on the 7th of February last, calling for volunteer service in the field. Gen. Concha's assurance to the Home Government that he would find resources in Cuba, without calling upon Spain, to put down the insurrection, had yet to be tried, and for the purpose of testing the sentiment of the volunteers on the subject, he held the review described in a former letter, and which evidently proved to him that the volunteer element of Havana was the safest kind of a home-guard—in a satirical sense, be it understood. Since then, however, the different battalions have furnished the contingents required of them by the decree, and these have already been sent forward to the "Trocha," and to do garrison duty in the insurrectionary districts. But to fill these contingents many substitutes were provided, and substitute offices—a new thing in Cuba—were opened and did quite a brisk business. Next the decree concerning the contribution of shares to aid in the labors attendant on the prosecution of operations, was enforced, and numbers of them have been brought in squads from the surrounding districts, quartered in the Cabañas fort for a few days for examination and enrollment, and then sent to the front. This was too good an opportunity to be passed over by many planters and slave-owners, anxious to get rid of troublesome negroes under the pretext of patriotism. During the last week over 150 negroes were rejected as "inutil," or useless, and sent back to their owners. At first substitutes were allowed, and even whites were permitted to serve in the place of the negroes, but this was quickly stopped by another decree, and only negroes, and those necessarily slaves, were allowed. In some instances in order to redeem a favorite servant who had fallen into the clutches of the Government officers and been taken away, the owner has bought another negro out and out to replace him.

In further compliance of the decrees of Feb. 7, as modified by Concha to embrace all persons between the ages of twenty and thirty-five, subject to enrollment in the Militia, lists of the names of all those subject to such enrollment have been publicly posted in the Government offices, for the purpose of allowing those whose names appear therein, but who consider themselves exempt, to make the proper statements, and, if necessary, have their names stricken off, which must be done before the 15th inst. The staircases leading to the municipal offices in the Government building are continually crowded by persons anxious to see if their names have been inscribed in the lists affixed to the walls.

The last "batch" of official decrees appeared in the gazette of the 5th inst. It included a circular reorganizing the Board of Inspection of Provisions in the Commissary Department, which is intended to protect the health and lives of those in campaign, another applying the exemptions of article 10 of the decree of April 23 relative to the Militia, to the corps of firemen, (*Pomberos*,) who are for the most part free blacks and mulattoes and have families dependent upon them, and another relating to Custom-house regulations, and a decree by the Governor General re-establishing the battalions of "Pardos y Morenos," (blacks and mulattoes,) which were created in 1776 under the title of Colored Militia. The preamble to this decree gives the history of this corps as follows:

"In all times the colored race, freedmen as well as slaves, has been distinguished by its adherence and fidelity to the Spanish flag, not alone in Cuba, but in the ancient possessions of Spain on the American continent; and this sentiment has been due to the wisdom of the old laws of the Indies, and of the character and habits of the Spaniards, who have made the different races which peopled their ancient domains their own. This spirit has been preserved, and always will be preserved, in the colored classes of Cuba, a model of loyalty and respect of authority; and history has already recorded their glorious services, and the proofs of adherence to Spain, which the Militia of blacks and mulattoes of Cuba have given in Florida, as well as in the defense of the castle of San Juan De Ulloa. This corps, created in the year 1776, was suppressed in 1844 by circumstances due to the period, but not because it had given any reason whatever for doubt as to its loyalty. After some time, in 1855, the Captain General of the island, confiding completely in the Spanish sentiments of the colored classes, created, simultaneously with the volunteer corps, twenty-two companies of colored Militia, which were afterward organized into two divisions, and have since the Yara insurrection been rendering important service in the field, and become notable for their valor, discipline, and loyalty to Spain."

The references to the habits of the Spaniards of appropriating the different races which peopled their ancient possessions; to the suppression of the colored Militia in 1844, the period of the famous negro outbreak and insurrection, as the result of "circumstances due to the time," and to the continued loyalty of the colored race to the Spanish flag, will be much relished.

The *Voz de Cuba* has had its attention attracted to emigration from this place to the nearest United States port—Key West—and in a number of spiteful notices calls public attention to the fact. It remarks that by the steamer Margaret, on her last trip, over eighty passengers left for that place, and among them sixty with Spanish patronymics. It also observes, with a sort of glee, that eight were taken off, because unprovided with passports and endeavoring to escape the duties of Spanish citizenship.

The *Diario* of this morning has among its latest items a short notice to the effect that the Governor General had ordered that Mr. William Lauten, the German and British Vice Consul in Manzanillo, should cease to discharge his consular duties and immediately leave the island, giving him ten days to depart. The reason of this arbitrary order is stated to be a suspicion of his connection with the insurgents. Mr. Lauten is a German merchant, nearly sixty years of age, who has been engaged in commerce in Manzanillo for many years, and is a great friend to Americans. American correspondents received attentions at his hands, and it is more than probable that Mr. Dockray, the American now under arrest at Puerto Principe, was welcomed by him. All this may have cast suspicion on Mr. Lauten.

Chin-lan-pin, the Chinese Commissioner, and his suite, have taken out their passports, and intend to leave, some for New-York and others for New-Orleans, to-day. During the last few days Chin-lan-pin has been extremely busy visiting the Chinamen of Regla and Guanabacoa, and has also dined with Don Julian De Zulueta, the Alcalde Corregidor, or Mayor of this city. Yesterday evening he "assisted," as the phrase goes, at the table of the Captain General. During his stay in this island Chin-lan-pin and the gentlemen who compose his suite have been most actively investigating the condition of the Chinese-coolie class, and planning measures for their relief. Among the principal ones has been the arrangement of a more perfect system of registration and of facilities for receiving and forwarding correspondence, and the establishment among the Chinamen of a mutual aid and relief society. Chin-lan-pin's visit to Cuba will undoubtedly result in great benefits to the Chinese laborers of the island.

The public execution of two highwaymen took place on Wednesday morning last, near the Punta. ....The authorities continue raiding upon the gambling houses and shops where petty gambling is permitted....The ball given last Saturday at Marianao, which was attended by Gen. Concha, produced over $2,000 for the benefit of the Foundling Asylum.... The United States steamer Gettysburg, Capt. Ritchie, came in Wednesday and sailed the same evening.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

LETTER FROM MR. JOHN BRIGHT TO MR. EATON ON THE ENGLISH SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, has received the following letter from Mr. John Bright:

LONDON, April 29, 1874.

DEAR SIR: I am sorry I have been so long in replying to your letter, and now I do not feel that I can say much that will be of use to you. The working of our civil service has met with general approval, and, after the experience of some years, it would be now impossible to go back to the old system. The present plan is one which is felt to be more just to all classes, and it is calculated to supply more capable men for the various departments of the public service. You are, doubtless, aware that appointments with us are, to a large extent, of a permanent character. No changes in persons employed in Government offices, in the Customs, Excise, Post Offices, and Telegraph Departments take place on a change of Government, and thus we avoid a vast source of disturbance and corruption which would be opened if the contrary plan were adopted. In these days, when so much is done by the Governments, and when so many persons are employed by them, it seems absolutely necessary to take precautions against the selection of incompetent men and against the corruption which under the purest administrations is always a menacing evil. Your proposed reform is a great undertaking. I hope the good sense of your people will enable you to complete it. All the friends of your country in other nations will congratulate you on your success. I have directed to be forwarded to you some of our Parliamentary publications, that you may know the latest facts connected with what is doing here in the matter of our civil service.

I am, with great respect, yours very sincerely,

JOHN BRIGHT.

THE CONNECTICUT SENATORSHIP.

NOMINATION OF W. W. EATON BY THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, May 13.—The Democratic caucus was held with closed doors to begin with, and Mr. Stark, of New-London, took the chair; but soon after organizing, a motion to admit reporters, (a motion to admit spectators had been voted down,) was passed nearly unanimously. An informal ballot was proceeded with without debate, and resulted as follows: W. W. Eaton, 91; Wm. H. Barnum, 46; Chas. R. Ingersoll, 20. Mr. Judd, of Stratford, moved to nominate Mr. Eaton by acclamation, and this was carried unanimously. By reference to your detailed canvass of the vote as dispatched from here last night it will be seen that the estimate of Eaton's strength was within two votes of what he received, and the scattering within four. There were three absentees, who were accounted for in the forecast. The result is a great and stinging disappointment to the Barnum men, and they say there has been some "tall lying" somewhere. Mr. Eaton's friends are very jubilant. After the caucus adjourned a meeting in the Representatives' Hall was reorganized, and Mr. Eaton made a short speech of thanks, assuring his friends that, if elected, he would look after the protection of their interests and stand by the honor of their State. He foresaw difficulties between the West and Middle and Eastern States, and said that the only way New-England can retain its power is by the politic exercise of brains.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

THE REMEASUREMENTS ORDERED BY THE COMMITTEE—AN IMPORTANT REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED—THE SAFE BURGLARY AFFAIR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The engineer appointed by the District Investigation Committee to remeasure the work which the Government appropriated a million and a quarter of dollars to pay for is ready to submit the results of his labor to the committee, and it is understood he will be heard to-morrow. This is a very important feature of the investigation. False measurements were charged, and no doubt the charge was honestly believed by those who made it. Concerning the evidences on most of the charges, there may be honest differences of opinion, but here is a feature capable of mathematical demonstration. The specific work is charged for, and the details of amount and cost are given. Within a few days the claim has been freely made in private conversation that not a fourth of the amount charged the Government was ever expended by the board on the works for which collection was made. The results of the remeasurements are awaited with great interest, and will have an important influence in determining the judgment of the committee on the general issues.

Concerning the safe robbery now investigating by the committee, there has been a good deal of scandal, and it is very desirable that the whole truth should be discovered. Up to this time there has been no trustworthy information regarding it, and no statement could be made on knowledge and information that would throw any light on the mysterious affair.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire yesterday morning, on the corner of St. John and St. Joseph streets, Montreal, destroyed McKennon's biscuit factory and two small dwelling-houses adjoining; also a dwelling and ice-house on the opposite side of St. John street. Loss about $30,000.

A supposed incendiary fire at Courtland, Ala., Tuesday night, destroyed a large portion of the business part of the town, including the stores of J. W. Falk, Jno. S. Simpson, Mr. Pippin, Houston & Edwards, and the Post Office. The loss is estimated at between $50,000 and $75,000; no insurance.

LOCAL FIRES.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire occurred on the second and third floors of No. 127 Waverley place, occupied by E. P. Gargais & Co., embroideries; damage to stock and furniture, $2,000; insured for $1,000 in the Park Company. The building is owned by a Mr. Rodman, and is damaged to the extent of $600; insured for $6,000. The fire was caused by a gas-stove.

A fire broke out at midnight of the 13th in a large frame house on Canal street, Stapleton, Staten Island, owned by Mr. Simon, and occupied by Taylor Brothers as a sash and blind factory. The building was entirely destroyed. The loss is heavy, as the material and tools were costly. It is represented that the fire insurance companies have refused to take risks on this property in consequence of the repeated attempts to set it on fire. About the same time of the above fire, the old negro church on Gove street, Stapleton, took fire and was nearly destroyed. It is generally believed that both buildings were set on fire.

THE MASTER MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 13.—The Master Mechanics' Association is in session to-day, 116 members being present. Dr. Joseph G. Rogers, of Madison, Ind., read an exceedingly interesting paper on steam boilers, their incrustations, and the purification of the water for use in boilers. His remarks were illustrated by a series of interesting experiments. The subject of Dr. Rogers' paper was then discussed at length by the association. The question of establishing a mechanical laboratory at some point in the United States was then discussed quite fully, the prevailing opinion appearing to be opposed to the scheme. Reports from committees on the subject of fuel, and on the subject of boiler explosions were received, and the latter was recommitted to the committee.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

GROUNDING OF THE IMPERIAL YACHT IN LEAVING FLUSHING HARBOR.

LONDON, May 13.—The Russian imperial yacht Dershava, with the Czar on board, went aground yesterday while leaving the Harbor of Flushing, and was not floated until 11 o'clock this morning. An immense number of persons have left here for Gravesend to welcome his Majesty, and large crowds, not aware of his detention, are gathered at the railway stations by which the train bearing him will pass. In this city flags are flying at all points. A rumor is current in London this afternoon that he will land at Dover instead of Gravesend; at all events he will not reach these shores before 6 o'clock this afternoon, which will be several hours behind the time fixed in the official programme.

ARRIVAL OF THE CZAR AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

LONDON, May 13.—The Czar and the Grand Duke Alexis arrived at Dover at 7 o'clock this evening. Immense crowds witnessed the debarkation of the party, and greeted them with hearty enthusiasm.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Arthur were waiting to receive the Imperial visitors, and conducted them at once to Windsor Castle, where they arrived at 10 o'clock to-night.

SPAIN.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

MADRID, May 13.—A new Ministry is announced this morning. It is constituted as follows:

Zabala, President of the Council and Minister of War.
Sagasta, Minister of the Interior.
Ulloa, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Camacho, Minister of Finance.
Alonzo Martinez, Minister of Justice.
Alonzo Colmenarez, Minister of Public Works.
Romero Ortiz, Minister of the Colonies.
Rodriguez Arias, Minister of Marine.

FRANCE.

THE NEW ELECTORAL BILL TO COME UP ON FRIDAY—PRESIDENT OF THE ASSEMBLY CHOSEN.

PARIS, May 13.—The Duke de Broglie declares that he will call up for immediate discussion the new Electoral bill. The Left and Extreme Right oppose its present consideration, and will make it a Cabinet question. The debate will occur on Friday or Saturday next.

The Assembly to-day re-elected M. Buffet President, and all the Vice Presidents of the late session.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

CHESTER MEETING—THE TRADES CUP WON BY ORGANIST.

LONDON, May 13.—At the Chester meeting to-day the race for the Chester Trades Cup was won by Organist; Leolinus came in second, and Bertram third. Fifteen ran. The final betting was 10 to 1 against Organist, 40 to 1 against Leolinus, and 8 to 1 against Bertram.

SUMMARY.—The Chester Trades Cup of 500 sovereigns in specie, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 25 sovereigns each; 15 forfeit and 5 only to the fund if declared by noon Feb. 3; the second to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes, and the winner to pay 50 sovereigns toward expenses of the course; new cup course, nearly two miles and a quarter; 78 subscribers, 22 of whom pay 5 sovereigns each to the fund:

Mr. John Osborne's b. c. Organist, by Cathedral, out of Gaily, 3 years old	1
Sir R. W. Bulkeley's ch. c. Leolinus, by Caterer, out of Tasmania, 3 years old	2
Mr. A. C. Barclay's b. h. Bertram, by The Duke, out of Constance, by Faugh-a-Ballagh, 5 years old	3

THE VATICAN.

RECEPTION OF CARDINALS AND OTHER DIGNITARIES BY THE POPE, YESTERDAY.

ROME, May 13.—The Pope to-day received a number of Cardinals, Bishops, and other eminent dignitaries of the Church. In reply to one of the visitors from America he animadverted severely on the Governments of Mexico and Guatemala for permitting the bitter persecutions of the Church in those countries. The Pope appeared to be fatigued, and was unable to give audiences to all the delegations which waited upon him.

CUBA.

LOSS OF A STEAM-SHIP—A DECREE IN REFERENCE TO THE MILITIA.

HAVANA, May 13.—The steam-ship Triunfo was lost on Maternillo reefs, while carrying provisions to the Spanish troops. The crew were saved.

The *Gaceta* to-day publishes a decree prohibiting white or colored persons subject to militia duty from changing their place of residence or receiving passports unless they deposit $500 in gold in the Treasury. The provisions of the decree heretofore issued exempting from duty in the field all white members of the Militia who pay $500 in gold or $1,000 in paper have been extended to the colored Militia. This amount can be paid into the Treasury either before or after the parties are drafted. All militiamen not drafted and those over thirty-five years of age, unless poor, are ordered to pay a monthly contribution of $2 to $8, according to the position of the individual.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 14—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen rapidly in the northern portion of the upper lake region. It has fallen on the Atlantic coast and in the Missouri Valley. The temperature has risen slightly in New-England and the Middle States. It has fallen in the lake region and Upper Missouri Valley. Generally clear weather and light to gentle winds prevail except in the South Atlantic States and in the North-west. Cloudy weather and rain are reported from the South Atlantic coast and the Missouri Valley. The Missouri River has fallen at Booneville. The Mississippi has risen at St. Louis and fallen at Cairo. The Ohio has fallen at all stations.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region, partly cloudy weather and northerly to variable winds will prevail, with lower temperature and rising barometer.

THE SWING HERESY TRIAL.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 13.—In the Chicago Presbytery to-day, Prof. Patton continued his argument for the prosecution in the Swing heresy case. He expects to finish the argument to-morrow.

THE YACHT ELIZA RUN DOWN AND SUNK.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 13.—Before daylight yesterday an unknown steamer, one of the night line, bound south, ran down the yacht Eliza, off Grassy Point, and sunk her. One seaman named John Ingersoll was drowned. Others on board the yacht were rescued.

DROUGHT IN NOVA SCOTIA—CATTLE DYING.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 13.—The country is suffering for rain. There is great distress among the farmers of the western counties in consequence of the backward weather. Fodder is scarce and dear; the cattle are dying, and many farmers have used nearly all their oats, potatoes, and other fodder to keep their cattle alive. There is also a great scarcity of seed in the eastern counties.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—May 13.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock.

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION FOR THE FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Mr. SARGENT called up the House bill repealing the act fixing the time for the election of Representatives in Congress in the State of California, and it was passed.

WEST VIRGINIA'S WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, by unanimous consent, addressed the Senate upon the bill introduced by him appropriating $500,000 to reimburse the State of West Virginia and its citizens for losses incurred by reason of the destruction of bridges, court-houses, school-houses, churches, and other property, by Federal troops during the late war. He spoke of the organization of his State Government and the situation of the State during the war, claiming that she had been loyal to the Government from the very beginning, but, from her peculiar situation, was forced to bear the brunt of hard knocks and cruel blows from both contending armies.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Finance bill.

Mr. SHERMAN said it was not his purpose to open any general financial debate on this bill, as every topic embraced in it was freely discussed in the early days of the session. The central idea of this bill was to make the business of banking free to all upon the same terms and conditions. The country now had nearly two thousand national banks authorized to issue $354,000,000, and the proposition for free banking was an experiment, though he was willing to give it a trial. Every dollar of national bank currency was secured by one dollar and fifteen cents deposited in the Treasury, yet the circulation of national banks was worth only eighty-nine cents on the dollar. It was not a question of security, but a question when will the notes be paid? He argued that free banking would be fatal unless accompanied by some provision to provide for a coin redemption. If the Government should at once assume the responsibility of issuing all the circulating medium the amount of interest saved to the Government would be about $13,075,000; but to abolish the national banks the Government would lose about $18,000,000 taxes now imposed upon them. Another difficulty in regard to the United States issuing all the currency was that it could only be paid out for Government dues. Government notes had not that quality of flexibility which is indispensable to a circulating medium. The Government cannot loan money; cannot move the crops, or enter into the business of banking. Another objection was that with but one-third of the currency issued by the Government there would be no possibility of an equal distribution; nothing to secure loans or promote discounts and exchanges. He knew many Senators feared free banking, and would vote for it with some hesitancy. There were some advantages in the system which he would not pass by, and one of the first was that it would repeal the monopoly in banking; and if there was anything which the American people hated it was monopoly. The word "monopoly" was one of the most odious in the English language. He explained the provisions for redemption contained in the bill, and said without them he would never vote for free banking. The Finance Committee had gone just as far as it could consistent with the duty and honor of the Government. The eighth section of the bill, authorizing the retirement of fifty per cent. in greenbacks as the new national bank notes are issued, till the volume of greenbacks shall be reduced to $300,000,000, he regarded as one of its most important features. He submitted to the Senate that it should take the bill as a whole, and not tear it to pieces.

Mr. LOGAN inquired what would be the general result of the bill, whether it would be for inflation or contraction.

Mr. SHERMAN replied that one of the sections provided for expansion and another for contraction. The general effect upon the whole would be to expand the currency, but with such restrictions and limitations as not to cause depreciation.

Mr. LOGAN said the second and third sections of the bill would work a contraction of over $40,000,000. The bill did a good deal more than it intended to do. He denied that it gave any increase to the currency, and that there was anything in it except the name of free banking. It provided for the retirement first of fifty per cent. of greenbacks, as new national bank notes were issued, and also compelled them to keep twenty-five per cent. in legal tenders upon the amount of their deposits, and an additional five per cent. in the Treasury for redemption purposes, so that it worked contraction to the extent of eighty per cent.

Mr. WRIGHT gave notice that he would offer an amendment providing that an amount of United States notes equal to twenty-five per cent. of the additional national bank notes issued, should be retired, instead of fifty per cent., as reported by the committee.

Mr. SCOTT called up the amendment of the Finance Committee presented by him yesterday, which proposes to strike out the clause requiring the national banks to keep and maintain as a part of their reserves one-fourth part of the coin received by them as interest on the bonds of the United States deposited as security for circulating notes or Government bonds, and insert in lieu thereof a provision requiring national banks to keep as a part of their reserves one-third of coin received as interest on bonds deposited with the Government, unless the bank shall elect to exchange such proportion of coin for bonds of the United States, of the character herein provided for, which shall thereupon, until the 1st of January, 1878, be delivered to them by the Secretary of the Treasury, marked upon their face as "bonds authorized for reserve," and which may afterward be held by the bank and considered as part of its reserve, three per centum only of the interest upon which bonds shall be paid to the bank, or to any holder thereof, and the remaining two per cent. shall be retained by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the whole amount of gold thus received shall be applied by him exclusively to the payment of the six per centum five-twenty bonds of the United States.

Mr. SCOTT said he offered the amendment in the interest of the Government, and for the convenience of the banks.

Mr. SCHURZ said the reserve which the banks are required to keep is for the purpose of paying depositors should they demand it, and that reserve should be in the currency of the country. Gold is not the currency at this time and had no business in bank reserves.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 16, nays 37, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Anthony, Bayard, Chandler, Conkling, Davis, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Gilbert, Hamilton of Missouri, Hamlin, Ingalls, Jones, Scott, Sherman, Stockton—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Boutwell, Buckingham, Carpenter, Clayton, Cooper, Dennis, Fenton, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hager, Hamilton of Texas, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Johnston, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pratt, Ramsey, Sargent, Schurz, Sprague, Tipton, Wadleigh, Washburn, West, Windom, Wright—37.

Mr. WRIGHT submitted the amendment, of which he gave notice, to strike out fifty per cent. and insert twenty-five per cent. as the amount of greenbacks to be retired.

Mr. CHANDLER said this amendment was evidently intended to kill the bill, and if it prevailed he would move to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. WRIGHT said he offered the amendment in a spirit of fairness, and with the hope of agreeing on a bill.

Mr. HOWE said if there was anything which he deemed a deep national disgrace it was the fact that we had millions and millions of national promises discredited and discounted at every pea-nut stand in the country. He wanted to get rid of this state of affairs, though he desired to avoid contraction if possible, as that would be injurious to a portion of the country.

Mr. CHANDLER said he was willing to meet those who favored inflation by voting for this bill, but if it was to be amended as proposed he had no doubt it would be met by another veto.

The Chair (Mr. CARPENTER) called the gentleman to order, and announced that it was improper for the Senator to allude to a prospective veto.

Mr. CHANDLER begged pardon, and said his opinion was founded upon the sentiment expressed by the President in his veto message.

Mr. MORTON said he did not believe it was to the interest of the Government to convert any part of its non-interest-paying debt into an interest-paying debt. It seemed to be generally conceded that free banking should be authorized, and the monopoly feature of the present national banking system destroyed, which had made it many enemies. But the price of free banking was to be the retirement of fifty per cent. in greenbacks, to which he was opposed. He argued that the bill was in the interest of contractors. He would vote for the amendment, though he opposed the retirement of any greenbacks, as he did not believe that was a proper step toward a return to specie payments. The President, in his late message, boldly met the issue by stating substantially that the way to return to specie payments was first to get the gold to do it with.

Mr. SHERMAN said that if the Senate wanted to do away with the reserves in the national banks it could do so, but they would break, as sure as fate, if they did not keep from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. in reserve for emergencies. He was not sure but that he had gone too far to meet the demands of those who wanted more money, and now this important clause was met with a proposition to allow the banks to issue $4,000,000 upon the retirement of $1,000,000 in greenbacks.

Pending the discussion on Mr. Wright's amendment, Mr. ANTHONY moved that the Senate proceed to executive business.

Mr. SHERMAN gave notice that to-morrow he would ask the Senate to remain in session and finish the Finance bill.

Mr. SPRAGUE, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported with amendments the House bill to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, gave notice that on the 26th inst. he would call up the Alabama Contested Election case of Sykes against Spencer.

The Indian Appropriation bill was received from the House and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. ANTHONY'S motion was then agreed to, and at 4:15 o'clock P. M. the Senate went into executive session, after which the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked and obtained leave for the Judiciary Committee to report at any time the Geneva Award bill.

SECURITY FOR LIFE ON STEAM VESSELS.

The House then, at 11:30 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. PARKER, of Missouri, in the chair, on the bill to amend the law of Feb. 28, 1871, for the better security of life on board of steam vessels. The bill was reported to the House and passed, the title being amended so as to read: "To revise, amend, and consolidate the laws relating to the security of life on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam."

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House then, at 2:45 o'clock P. M., went again into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, in the chair,) on the Deficiency bill.

After progressing as far as the eighteenth page without any noteworthy discussion, the committee rose.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The Senate bill to distribute the Geneva award was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House then, at 4:30 o'clock, adjourned.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ARSON TRIAL.

Jonathan Palmer Loper, a gentleman of wealthy and respectable connections, a son of the former owner of the yacht America, and formerly owner of the yacht Midge, was placed on trial yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, on an indictment containing two counts for arson in the first and third degrees. The prisoner is charged with setting fire to the stables and feed store of Herbert H. Muxlow, corner of Madison avenue and Seventy-eighth street, and on the second count, with setting fire to the dwelling-house of Susan Woolley, adjoining, which was partially destroyed. From the evidence it appeared that Loper, being in financial difficulties, had employed Muxlow to remove his household effects in the night-time from Astoria to Eighth avenue, New-York. For this service he agreed to pay Muxlow $75, giving as security a bill of sale of the property. Loper did not pay the stipulated sum, and demanded the bill of sale from Muxlow, who refused to give it up until the amount was paid. After an excited altercation, Loper, in the presence of witnesses, threatened to burn the stables of Muxlow if the bill of sale was not delivered to him, and, as claimed by the prosecution, immediately proceeded to put his threat into execution. He secured the services of Joseph Grimes and James Keily, after plying them with liquor, to set the barn and stables on fire, and on Christmas night all three committed the act, Loper being the guiding spirit in the affair. On arriving at the scene of the fire, Loper was one of the first persons seen by Muxlow. The stables of the latter, containing seven horses, two carriages, sixteen sets of harness, and other property, valued in all at about $6,000, entirely uninsured, were totally consumed, and the dwelling-house of Susan Woolley, adjoining, to which the flames communicated, was partially destroyed. The above facts were sworn to by Herbert H. Muxlow, who testified to the threats made by Loper, and by the accomplices Joseph Grimes and James Keily, who stated that they had assisted Loper in burning the place, being promised $10 each by him for their services. The prisoner made three unsuccessful attempts to fire the premises, and finally ignited a handkerchief, which he handed in through a window to Grimes, directing him what to do with it. The two then left the burning premises, walked away some distance, and returned to watch the progress of the fire. In cross-examination Keily admitted that he had once been tried for the murder of Dorian, at Jones' Wood, and acquitted. The further hearing of the case will be resumed to-day. The prisoner, who is said to be a fire maniac, is accompanied by his father, and defended by John O. Mott. District Attorney Rollins conducts the prosecution, and Fire Marshal Sheldon represents the Fire Department.

THE ELECTION IN THE NEW WARDS.

In pursuance of a notice which appeared in THE TIMES on Tuesday, a number of gentlemen representing the residents of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, comprising the territory recently taken from Westchester County and annexed to this City, assembled yesterday at the office of D. B. Hasbrouck, Chief of the Bureau of Elections, for the purpose of exchanging views in relation to the division of the new territory into convenient election districts, and the designation of places for holding the election. Among those present were Assemblyman Cauldwell, Postmaster Frisbee, of Morrisania; Wm. G. Ackerman, John A. Henry, Wm. R. Davidson, Phillip Duffy, Richard D. Hamilton, and Capts. Robbins and Steers, of the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Precincts. By an act of the late Legislature, passed for the purpose of equalizing the population of the new wards, that portion of the town of West Farms lying east of the former town of Morrisania was taken from the town of West Farms and added to the town of Morrisania, which, with the addition, now constitutes the Twenty-third Ward. The Twenty-fourth Ward comprises the remainder of the former town of West Farms and the former town of King's Bridge. From the records of the County Clerk's Office it appears that the total vote for Secretary of State in the town of Morrisania was 2,780, West Farms 1,174, and King's Bridge 314. West Farms had but two polling places and King's Bridge one. The new distribution of election districts will be on a basis of 250 voters to each district, and the Twenty-third Ward will therefore be divided into twelve election districts and the Twenty-fourth Ward will have six or seven. Nothing definite has been decided upon yet, but the matter has been left in the hands of Mr. Hasbrouck, who will arrange the details and submit his report to the Police Commissioners for their approval.

A BOARDING-HOUSE STABBING AFFRAY.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, the trial of Michael Glancy, charged with stabbing Cornelius Mahoney, a fellow-boarder, at No. 488 Pearl street, on the 19th of April, was resumed. The prisoner, in his own defense, testified to the quarrel between himself and the complainant on the night of the stabbing. On going to his room, in which Mahoney also slept, about 2:30 o'clock next morning, he was attacked by complainant, who got out of bed and struck him three times on the head and once on the arm with a hammer. Being in a corner from which he found it impossible to escape, and fearing further bodily harm, prisoner took out his knife and made a thrust at Mahoney, but could not tell whether he had been stabbed or not. The prisoner's head bore several severe cuts, which he said had been inflicted by Mahoney. Dr. Wilson, of the Park Hospital, testified that he dressed several severe, though not dangerous, wounds on Glancy's head, in the same room in which Mahoney lay stabbed, on the night of the affray. District Attorney Rollins produced rebutting testimony to show that on the night of the stabbing Glancy was heard to say that he should use a knife on Mahoney. The jury found the prisoner guilty of an assault with intent to do bodily harm, and he was sent to State Prison for five years.

CITY HALL NOTES.

A deputation of the managers of the Mount Sinai Hospital, headed by Mr. Emanuel B. Hart, called on the Mayor yesterday, and requested him to appropriate a portion of the excise money for the benefit of the institution. The Mayor said the request was reasonable, and that he would give it due consideration....Gen. Pinckney, the Clerk of the Common Council, has compiled THE TIMES reports of the street cleaning investigation for the use of the Aldermanic committee appointed on the subject....Mayor Havemeyer has not yet examined the charges preferred against the Department of Charities before the Grand Jury, but it is said that he will do so in a few days. Among those who called on the Mayor yesterday were Controller Green, Chamberlain Lane, Tax Commissioners Wheeler and Moulton, Senator McGowan, of Herkimer County; Excise Commissioners Marshall and Vorhies, Justice Kasmire, John J. O'Brien, Gen. Charles Blackie, Aldermen Monheimer and Morris, Assemblyman Biglin, and others....There are many candidates for the office of Private Secretary to the Mayor, but no selection has yet been made.

POLICE TRIALS.

President Gardner yesterday heard evidence in over fifty complaints against delinquent Policemen. Patrolman Ambrose F. Clark, of the First Precinct, was found guilty of being asleep on post, and was recommended to be dismissed the department. Patrolman Eugene D. Powellson, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, was charged with having, while on the sick list, gone on a "spree," and will be dismissed the department. Patrolman Palmer, of the Fifth Precinct, was arraigned for standing in conversation with a female for fifteen minutes while on patrol duty. This charge was fully proven, and President Gardner called the officer's attention to his bad record. He was appointed in 1867, and since that time has had over twenty complaints made against him, and has been fined seventy days' pay, or $231 25. The case was referred to the board, and it is more than probable that he will be dismissed.

THE NEW COURT-HOUSE DIFFICULTY.

Commissioner Van Nort received yesterday a list of the employes in the new Court-house. The whole number is seventy, of which thirty are scrubwomen. As stated in Thursday's TIMES, Mr. Van Nort contends that the supplemental amendment to the Consolidation bill gives him exclusive power over the building, and that a bill conferring the jurisdiction on the Mayor and Controller was defeated in the Legislature. He says that he has obtained legal advice on the subject, and intends to maintain his position. The Court-house Commissioners have appointed Mr. Calvert Vaux, the architect, to furnish plans for the completion of the building. No estimate has yet been made of the cost of the entire work.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education met yesterday at the hall, corner of Elm and Grand streets. Mr. W. H. Neilson, presided. The Chairman announced that he had received a copy of the Compulsory Education bill which passed the Legislature at Albany last session, and which has been recently signed by the Governor. The reading of the bill was dispensed with, and it was ordered that it be printed on the minutes, to give the members of the board an opportunity of making themselves acquainted with its provisions. A circular received by the City Superintendent from those having charge of the Agassiz memorial was submitted to the board, and referred to the Committee on Course of Studies. Commissioner Farr handed in a communication from Prof. A. H. Dundon resigning his position as Vice President of the Normal College. The resignation was accepted, and a resolution was adopted by the board retaining him his position of Professor of the English and Latin Languages at his former compensation. A resolution to abolish the office of Vice President of the Normal College was referred to the Committee on By-laws. A proposal to amend the by-laws in accordance with the abolition of that office was similarly referred. After disposing of the usual routine business, the board adjourned.

WALL STREET NOTES.

Stocks were dull yesterday and prices very changeable, and on the whole lower than the previous day's quotations. Union Pacific and Wabash showed comparatively greater depression than the other stocks, falling off about one and a half per cent. At the Stock Exchange in the morning the call was omitted as a tribute to the memory of the late Jacob Hays, a member of the Exchange. The new Finance bill introduced in the Senate yesterday received but very little attention from financiers. They do not believe Congress will pass any such measure this session, and as matters now stand they believe it would be wise to postpone action until the next session of Congress. The bears, yesterday, as well as on the previous day, circulated reports respecting the health of a prominent railroad gentleman, with a view of depressing well-known stocks, but, this being an "old game," very few persons were found to pay attention to the rumors. The suit instituted by Musgrave & Co., of Broad street, against the Canada Southern Railroad has been withdrawn.

Yesterday a lease for ten years of part of the property of the Spring Mountain Coal Company to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company was signed in Philadelphia. The Lehigh Company are to pay, without any condition or reservation, seven per cent. upon the capital stock, in semi-annual payments. The Spring Mountain Company are also to receive one-half of any profit realized from the business in excess of said seven per cent., in each and every year when made, the railroad company agreeing not to charge for transportation any higher rate than is paid by other parties in the same region. The Spring Mountain Company also reserves properties and privileges which will probably be made to realize one per cent. additional dividend annually to the stockholders, in addition to the participation in the net profits of the business.

The lease of the Atlantic and Great Western to Erie has not yet been signed. The joint committee was in session yesterday endeavoring to agree as to details, but the end has not yet been reached.

Commodore Vanderbilt's negotiations for a loan on account of the Lake Shore Railroad have not yet been concluded, but it is understood the $3,000,000 required to liquidate the floating debt can be easily obtained.

The Customs receipts, yesterday, were $270,000. The Sub-Treasury disbursed $245,000 on account of interest and $20,000 in redemption of called bonds. The steamer Cuba took out $177,000 specie, chiefly in silver bars, and the Westphalia has $300,000 engaged for to-day. The Tybee was sold yesterday for the small sum of $10,000 to Capt. E. A. Delanoy. There was a large attendance at Pier No. 3 North River, where the sale took place, but very few bidders.

THE NEW-YORK, OSWEGO AND MIDLAND RAILROAD.

Messrs. A. D. Mather & Co., bankers, Utica, N. Y., have issued a circular to the first mortgage bondholders of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company inviting a meeting of such bondholders, or their representatives, at Utica on the 26th instant, for the purpose of considering and maturing some plan for united action to protect their interests. They state that they have carefully investigated the rival and conflicting claims, interests, and plans proposed by various parties and committees looking to the sale of the road under the first mortgage and a reorganization of a new company, and they have come to the conclusion that "your securities are in imminent danger of being greatly depreciated in value, if not wholly lost, and that their value largely depends upon prompt concert of action on our part." Messrs. Mather & Co. further say:

"The road is in bankruptcy; two foreclosure suits are now pending—one on the second and the other on the first mortgage. The Trustees of the first mortgage have been changed without our knowledge.

The road is in the hands of, and is now run, by the Receivers appointed in the foreclosure suits. The January interest on our bonds remains unpaid. The earnings of the road, as now managed, fail to pay running expenses, and dissolution of the whole concern is imminent. A decree in the foreclosure suit on our mortgage is liable to be entered at any moment, and the road sold at any time thereunder, and bid off by interested parties practically at their own price. It is also claimed by parties representing conflicting interests that the foreclosure suit and the appointment of the Receiver in the action upon the first mortgage was had before any default occurred in the payment of the interest upon our bonds. It is also claimed that the Receivers in that action, by the consent of the Trustees in our mortgage, with the approval of the court, have issued a large amount of certificates, which are given a priority of lien upon the road over our bonds. These rival and conflicting claims and interests are calculated to distract and destroy our confidence in the wisdom of the schemes proposed by the various parties."

BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Benedict opened the United States Circuit Court (criminal side) yesterday at No. 27 Chambers street, for the trial of jury cases. Seven of those summoned to attend as jurors did not appear, and were ordered to show cause to-day why they should not be fined. The first case called was that of Charles Callender, the Bank Examiner who is accused of having received a bribe of $76,000 for making a false report of the affairs of the Ocean Bank. The case was tried at the last term of the court, and ended in a disagreement of the jury. The defendant did not put in an appearance; neither did his counsel, Ex-Judge Fullerton. Mr. Knox said that Mr. Fullerton, who was absent in Virginia, was expected to be in court that morning. As nobody else knew anything of the case, Mr. Knox moved that the trial be postponed until his return. Assistant District Attorney Purdy made a very vigorous opposition to any postponement. The court felt unwilling to grant it, but finally consented on the understanding that it should surely proceed with this morning.....The cases of William H. Tyndall and of Peter O'Rorke, who are indicted for counterfeiting, were called, and, on failing to answer, bench warrants were issued for their arrest.....The case of Martins and Robinson, indicted for conspiracy to defraud a soldier, was put off the calendar....In the case of John W. Norton, charged with embezzlement in the Post Office, the Assistant District Attorney said he understood that his counsel meant to interpose a plea of the Statute of Limitations, and he asked to let the matter stand until Monday. There being no case ready for trial, the jurors were discharged until this morning.

DECISION IN THE JAY COOKE BOND CASE.

In the year 1867 Jay Cooke & Co. had eighteen $1,000 seven-thirty bonds redeemed by the Treasury. It was subsequently discovered that the bonds were counterfeit. The Government then instituted suit for the recovery of the amount paid on the bonds, with interest. The Government maintained that the Assistant Treasurer, who acted in the matter, was empowered to redeem genuine bonds only, and that if, through mistake, he redeemed counterfeits, the right to recover the amount paid on them accrued to the Government. The defendant's case was that they presented the bonds in good faith, believing them to be good, and that the Government, having by the act of their officer passed upon the question of their genuineness, were bound by the act of their agent, and could not recover. On the trial of the cause Judge Blatchford ruled that it was not in the power of the Secretary of the Treasury or of his assistant to pay money to the defendants on bonds that were not genuine, and that if money was so paid by mistake it could be recovered. The bonds were proven to be counterfeit, and the court directed a verdict for the Government. An appeal was taken to the United States Circuit Court, where Judge Woodruff yesterday rendered his decision, affirming the ruling made by Judge Blatchford. The matter will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States for final review.

DECISION IN THE PLATT-STEWART APPEAL CASE.

In the case of John H. Platt, assignee, against A. T. Stewart, which was reported in yesterday's TIMES, Judge Hunt rendered his decision on the motion made to dismiss the appeal on the ground that it was prematurely taken, inasmuch as there can be no appeal under the eighth section of the Bankruptcy act unless the decree from which the appeal is taken is a final one, which the plaintiff insists this is not—that, in fact, it is merely interlocutory. After an exhaustive and elaborate review of the facts of the case, and the authorities bearing upon it, his Honor decides that the decree from which the appeal was taken was not a final decree, and, therefore, he granted the motion to dismiss the appeal.

TAXING CHURCH PROPERTY.

Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court, has rendered an important decision in relation to taxing church property. The Central Presbyterian Church, of this City, was taxed on some lots adjoining the church edifice which had not yet been built on. Mr. Elliott F. Shepard, on behalf of the church, opposed the right of the Commissioners to impose the tax, claiming that the lots were an indivisible part of the church property on which the edifice stood, and were, therefore, exempt from taxation under the statute. The court so held, and issued an injunction restraining the Controller from selling the church property to pay the tax already imposed, and restraining the Tax Commissioners from imposing any taxes on the property in future.

FIELD SPORTS.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF GAME.

THE LAST MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE SEASON—IMPORTANT REPORT ON THE GAME LAWS—A PROSPEROUS ORGANIZATION.

The New-York Association for the Protection of Game held its closing meeting for the season on Monday night, at the residence of Mr. Clinton Gilbert, No. 90 West Tenth street. The chair was occupied by Royal Phelps, Esq., President of the association, and a large number of members was in attendance. The President informed the members that clubs had been formed at Portland, Me., and at Baltimore, for the protection of game; that he had been written to for copies of the Game laws of New-York, and for copies of the constitution and by-laws of their club, all of which had been immediately sent. A long communication was read from the West Jersey Game Protective Society, asking for aid from the club to assist in restocking with grouse the adaptable lands of the Counties of Camden, Atlantic, Cumberland, Gloucester, Salem, and Cape May—the State having already passed laws prohibiting the killing of grouse in these counties until the 1st of November, 1880. Grouse were indigenous there, and plentiful until exterminated for supplying the New-York and Philadelphia markets at all seasons of the year. The communication was referred to the Executive Committee to report on at the next meeting of the association. The committee to which had been referred the resolutions offered by Mr. Charles Hallock in reference to a uniformity of the Game laws, submitted the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the subject of uniform laws for the preservation of game in North America, respectfully report: That on the examination of this subject they note the varying laws that govern the protection of game, and that the variations in the legal times of killing game does not depend upon the periods when the animals have ceased breeding, or upon the different climates which advance or retard incubation, as much as they do upon the accidental selection by the legislatures of the law of some other State or Territory as a model. In some instances the breeding season of some fish has been made the open season. In other circumstances, open seasons have been created for song birds, which should never be allowed to be killed, as for instance, the brown thrush, in section 10 of the law of our own State. But particularly we note the objection that adjoining States in the same latitude, and affected by the same climate, and stocked by the same kinds of game have different seasons in which they may be taken. The injury done by this is manifest. It not only imperils the existence of the bird in the State where it is inadequately protected, but it renders nugatory, to a large degree, the proper law in the adjacent State, because most of these laws are enforced by prosecuting the venders of the game, and if game killed according to law in one State is sold in another State where it is illegal, the vender can plead that the game was killed in an adjoining State where the killing was lawful, and thus not only escape himself, but render convictions under the law so uncertain that few will undertake the risks of prosecuting. It oftentimes occurs that the breeding place of some game may be in one State, while the game in the Autumn moves to other grounds, as in the case of woodcock, and a great temptation is thrown in the way of those who live near the breeding place, and know that in a few days the birds will move off where they will be killed, and they not allowed to participate in the chase. The reasons seem even stronger when applied to fish in rivers which run through several States, as, for instance, the Connecticut, which is liable to be fished by the citizens of four different States, any one of which could prevent by their action the enjoyment of the fisheries by any of the other.

There are certain zones of climate where the birth and maturity of game are so nearly simultaneous that the same law could govern in all. Take, for instance, the quail in Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota. These birds are a staple game bird of great market value and field pleasure.

Their incubation season may vary between Central New-York and Maryland about two weeks, and in either place will be advanced or retarded that much of time by the character of the season. In none of these places, however, do any laws propose to open the season at the precise day when the birds are grown. A reasonable margin of time is made extending from Oct. 1 to Feb. 1. In our own State the open season is from Oct. 20 to Jan. 1. These States, on this subject, had their laws been uniform as to times, would be perpetually aiding each other; now they are the cause of stumbling and uncertainty. Another matter which is essential to a complete system of game laws is to have as many kinds of game as possible condensed into the same close season. Each State has not only varying times to commence shooting the same game, but also varying times to commence shooting the different varieties of game. Thus in our own State the shooting season for woodcock begins July 3; for quail, the 20th of October; for partridge, the 1st of September; for starlings, the 1st of August. Country people do not carry these dates in their minds, and are led into error; and those seeking to enforce cannot tell whether a sportsman in the earlier months, is pursuing legal or illegal game, and there is a total absence of a fixed, definite time in the public mind when field sports begin.

The same irregularity in our laws exists in those of the other States. No greater step in advance in these matters could be made than by having a fixed, permanent day when all shooting might begin.

We cannot pass in silence one general omission existing in the laws of all the States. No provision exists protecting the migratory birds that visit us in the Spring of the year. English snipe, plover, dowitches, and the many varieties of birds that enliven our beaches, are wholly unprotected by law, and are killed and sold in the markets in April and May in large quantities. When the Spring is late, and the birds are delayed in their passage, they are found full of eggs, and sometimes are forced to nest within the State.

These birds should be protected in every State, no matter where they are flying to, for they are the children of our common country, and are gladdening every part of it in their migrations. No rule is so good as the rule that no gun is to be fired at birds or animals in Spring or Summer. Every reason of health to the eater, of abundance of supply to the article eaten, of justice to the animal when breeding or preparing to breed, plead for the fullest and most comprehensive and uniform laws in these matters, and therefore we submit the following plan and resolutions:

Whereas, The general sentiment of the country is in favor of the creation and immediate adoption of some system which will secure in the different States and in Canada greater uniformity, and consequently greater efficiency, in the laws for the protection and preservation of game, and inasmuch as a plan for securing these objects through co-operative legislation of all the States was submitted to the American Fish Culturists Association, and unanimously indorsed by it last February, and since then by other similar bodies in various parts of the country,

Resolved, That it is expedient and necessary to call a national convention at the earliest date consistent with a careful and general scrutiny of the scheme; and inasmuch as this body, the New-York Society for the Protection of Game, has already discussed it in session and submitted it to legal gentlemen of experience for examinations and secured its approval, we do hereby recommend and advise that a circular letter be addressed to each and all of the sportsmen's clubs, acclimating societies, natural history societies, and fish culturists' associations throughout the country, wherever available, inviting an indorsement of the same and requesting that a written notification of such indorsement, signed by their respective Presidents and secretaries, be sent to the Secretary of this society, to be filed, and that said letters shall express the choice of location and date of year at which the national convention shall be held, and if it shall be found upon examination at the end of six months that the favorable responses are sufficiently numerous and wide-spread to be regarded as representing the wish of the country, then a call shall emanate from this New-York Society for the Protection of Game, designating such time and place for the meeting of the Convention as shall appear to be the wish of the majority of the societies responding. All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. C. BARRETT,
CHAS. E. WHITEHEAD, } Committee.
CHAS. HALLOCK,

MAY 11, 1874.

The report was adopted, and ordered to be printed.

Col. Wagstaff, member of Assembly from the Seventh District, reported that the amendments to the Game laws, asked for by the association, had been passed. The laws, as amended, extend the time for killing deer twenty days, and prohibit the killing of the animal in Suffolk County except during fifteen days in November of each year. The laws also prohibited the killing of wood-ducks in the Spring, and provided for the protection of song-birds in several counties, and of blackbass in Lake George. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the Committee on Game laws for their exertions during the last session of the Legislature.

Messrs. Charles E. Whitehead and Thos. N. Cuthbert, counsel of the association, reported that they had been successful in the case of Phelps against Racey, in which suit for $2,500 for the possession of 100 quail out of season was brought by the association. The higher court had affirmed the decision of the court below, and awarded the association the entire amount claimed. They had also recovered $100 on a second suit from the same party. The announcement of these important victories of the association was received with applause.

The President announced that the funds of the association now amounted to about $4,000—a matter of congratulation to each individual member. Messrs. George H. Penniman and B. L. Luddington were elected members of the association, and a number of candidates for membership were proposed. It was resolved that the President be authorized to give credentials to not more than five members of the association who may desire to attend the State Sportsmen's Convention at Oswego next month. Resolutions limiting the number of members of the association to 100, and doubling the initiation fee were also adopted, and the meeting adjourned. The next meeting of the association will be held in November next. At the adjournment of the meeting the members partook of an elegant supper which had been prepared by Mr. Gilbert. Toasts and speeches were freely indulged in, and at an advanced hour the season of 1873-4 was agreeably brought to a close.

THE CONTROLLERSHIP OF BROOKLYN.

The controversy which has excited the Brooklyn politicians for the past few days concerning the legal manner of filling the office of Controller, the resignation of which the present incumbent tendered to the Mayor last week, was yesterday brought suddently to a close by the following letter from Mr. Schroeder to Mayor Hunter:

Hon. John W. Hunter, Mayor:

DEAR SIR: I have seen, heard, and read sufficient since Monday morning to convince me that I cannot, without violation of duty to those good citizens of Brooklyn who elected me, refuse to serve for the term for which I was elected. I, therefore, herewith respectfully withdraw my resignation.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed,) F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

As intimated in yesterday's TIMES, it was generally understood that Mr. Schroeder would withdraw his resignation if the Aldermen persisted in their intention to ballot for his successor without receiving any nomination from the Mayor; so that the publication of the above letter from the Controller was not unexpected. A good many of the Aldermen still hold that the letter, given below and read by the City Clerk at the last meeting of the board, was in fact a tender by Mr. Schroeder of his resignation. In view of that fact they talk of appointing a Controller at the next meeting of the Common Council; but as the person so appointed would have but seven months to serve, and would be under the necessity of inforcing his right, if he had any, to the office by an appeal to the courts, the position would not be worth the trouble and expense. Indeed, a prominent leader of the Democratic Aldermen made the statement yesterday that no serious effort would be made to interfere with Mr. Schroeder. The following is Controller Schroeder's letter of resignation, given for publication yesterday for the first time:

Hon. John W. Hunter, Mayor:

DEAR SIR: Shortly after your election last Fall, I informed you of my intention to resign my office on the 1st day of January, 1874. You then expressed the wish that I should continue in office until such time when you should have become practically familiarized with the current business of the city, so I continued on. It is due more to the pleasant official relations existing between us than to any other circumstance, that I have continued in office longer than seemed to be required by that understanding. I now respectfully tender you my resignation as Controller of the city, such resignation to take effect on the 1st day of June, 1874, or upon the appointment of a successor.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed,) F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

STRIKE OF THE COOPERS.

The strike of the coopers engaged in the petroleum trade still continues, and the present indications are that it will injure no one but the participators. The strike originated among the men in the employ of Messrs. Charles Pratt & Co., No. 108 Fulton street, a firm employing from sixty to seventy men. About six weeks ago Mr. Henry H. Rogers, the Superintendent, notified the men of the intention of the firm to employ non-society men in the future, whereupon forty-three of the hands left, and their places were speedily filled by outsiders. Mr. Rogers stated that the firm was determined to abide by the resolutions passed on Tuesday by the members of the Produce Exchange. He further stated that to his knowledge over half of the members of the society were hard-working men, and would, if it lay in their power, withdraw from the organization, but were hindered from doing so by the threats and intimidations of the worthless members, who preferred to remain idle at a salary of $2 50 per day, the amount allowed them by the union, to working at their trade at the rate of $3 50.

Mr. F. W. Lockwood, of the firm of Lockwood Bros. & Holly, oil inspectors, No. 62 Beaver street stated that the society men had caused the inspectors a great deal of trouble for some time past by their refusal to work in the same yard with non society men. He did not anticipate any loss to business by the strike, as men were coming in from all parts of the country who would soon be competent to fill the places of the strikers.

Mr. T. E. Harrison, of the firm of Harrison Sons, said that the differences between the society and non-society men made it necessary for him to discharge his men who were members of the union. He had succeeded in obtaining all the hands—non-society men—he required. They were all good workmen, but were new to the oil business.

The Standard Oil Company employs about fifty coopers. Those at present engaged are non-society men. To protect their employes from any unexpected assault the company now transport the men to and from the New-York side to the works at Weehawken. The company requires all applicants for work to sign a statement to the effect "that they are not members of the union, and that they will not become such without giving the company thirty days' previous notice."

The general impression among all the manufacturers and dealers in oil is that the action of the members of the Produce Exchange will result in the disbandment of the International Coopers' Society.

THE LATE MRS. C. L. O'CONOR.

The funeral of Mrs. Cornelia Livingston O'Conor, wife of Charles O'Conor, the eminent lawyer, will take place to-day, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. from St. Thomas' Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-third street. Mrs. O'Conor was a very popular lady in New-York society, and very active in charitable enterprises. She was the daughter of the late Francis A. Livingston, a distinguished lawyer of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y. At the time of her marriage with Mr. O'Conor she was the widow of Mr. John H. L. McCrackan, of the mercantile firm of McCrackan & Livingston, and had two sons, one of whom died while on a mission to South America during the Administration of President Pierce. Her other son, Mr. Ernest Livingston McCrackan, a young man about twenty-two years old, was by her side when she died at her home, No. 46 West Fifty-second street. The lady's death was somewhat sudden. She went out riding on the afternoon of Monday last apparently in her usual health, and was attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs at about 3 A. M. on Tuesday, and died at 6 o'clock in the morning, despite the efforts of the physicians. The funeral will be largely attended, Mrs. O'Conor having a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

BAFFLING BAILIFFS.

How to defeat bailiffs has been a consummation to which many ingenious minds have devoted their attention. The sons of Erin have been credited with especial attention to this subject, and the mock funeral of the uncle of dilapidated fortune, who thus escapes his creditors, forms the opening scene of *Charles O'Malley*. A few months ago there was living in an English county the heir to an Irish Earldom, who adopts the by no means ineffective course of maintaining at his quarters a kennel of huge and ferocious dogs, which are loosened so soon as any one "the cut of whose jib" is at all suggestive of his being the bearer of a greeting from her Majesty the Queen—the polite and attractive form in which writs in England commence—approaches, and affidavits have been filed of several myrmidons of the law who fled in terror from these terrible canine assailants, and who, in more than one instance, entirely declined to repeat their experiments. But the following anecdote serves to show that it is among the satellites of Mr. Barnum that the most successful writ-defiers must be sought. When Carter, the Lion King, was exhibiting with Ducrow at Astley's, a manager, with whom Carter had made and broken an engagement, issued a writ against him. The bailiffs came to the stage door, and asked for Carter. "Show the gentlemen up stairs," said Ducrow. When they reached the stage there sat Carter composedly in the great cage, with an enormous lion on each side of him. "There's Mr. Carter waiting for you, gentlemen," said Ducrow; "go in and take him. Carter, my boy open the door." Carter proceeded to obey, at the same time eliciting, by private signal, a tremendous roar from his companions. The bailiffs staggered back in terror, and rolled over each other as they rushed down stairs.

DARING OUTRAGE BY HIGHWAYMEN.

Richard Graves, of No. 111 West Eleventh street, was passing to his home on Tuesday night through South Fifth avenue. When near Washington square he was attacked by a gang of desperadoes, who, after knocking him down, robbed him of all he possessed, which only amounted to $3. His cries for help attracted Officer McLaughlin, who arrested one of the gang, named William H. McFarland. The others effected their escape. The prisoner was fully identified and held for trial by Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, in default of $1,000 bail.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants 113, amounting to $143,585 87; pay-rolls, number of warrants 8, amounting to $14,009 06; total number of warrants 121, amounting to $157,594 93. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $3,797 55; from arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $14,176 64; from collection of assessments and interest, $8,623 10; from water rents, $6,265 05; from market rents, &c., $538 50; from licenses, Mayor's Office, $470 50; from Department Docks, (fines, sales of old materials, &c.,) $17,272 81; total, $56,142 15.

COMPENSATION FOR PRIVATE PROPERTY.

A Virginia paper records an instance of honesty on the part of a citizen of Ohio who was a Union scout during the war. It seems that during the war this scout, whose name is not given, captured a colt belonging to Mr. John Purcell and a horse belonging to Mr. Henry Ritter, of Frederick County, Va. Both of these parties lately received letters from him, stating that he had captured these horses during the war and had sold them. "Believing it not right to take private property," he inclosed the value of the horses to their owners by express, and the parties got the money.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS CALENDAR—ALBANY, N. Y., May 13.—The following is the Commission of Appeals Day Calendar for Thursday, May 14: Nos. 97, 117, 246, 102, 106, 113, 118, 132, 86, 114.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
31—Maillard vs. Paine, impleaded, &c.	201—Earle vs. Scott, &c.
62—Dreyer vs. Hyman, (three motions.)	202—Same vs. Same.
78—Levy vs. Green.	228—In the matter, &c., Lohse.
80—Gayer vs. Van Nort, Commissioner, &c.	229—In the matter, &c., White.
83—Pratt vs. Fox, &c.	230—In the matter, &c., Steljes.
98—Ross vs. Hinman.	231—In the matter, &c., Hall.
101—Smith vs. Smith.	232—In the matter, &c., Christie.
111—Ford vs. Moore.	233—In the matter, &c., Manning.
112—Dunmore, Jr., vs. Moore.	234—In the matter, &c., Naylor.
113—Same vs. Same.	235—In the matter, &c., Williamson.
117—Hutton vs. Fairchild, &c.	236—In the matter, &c., Shiffer.
132—Walter, &c., vs. Holmes, &c.	246—Chamberlain, Trustee, vs. Cummings, &c.
142—Excelsior Savings Bank vs. Campbell, &c.	249—Hanover Nat'l Bank vs. Greenleve, &c.
143—Same vs. Same.	251—Hulburd vs. Kane, &c.
153—People's Bank vs. Brown.	269—Davenport vs. Chamberlain.
155—Roberts vs. Rowley, &c.	277—Haring, &c., vs. Rush.
163—Livingston & Cheritree Manuf'g Co. vs. Kohn.	287—Jones vs. Lett.
185—Earle vs. Scott, &c.	298—Wilds vs. Henry.
193—People's Bank vs. Brown.	

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Davis, P. J., Daniels and Brady, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
174—Hubbell vs. Van Schoening.	29—Catlin vs. Catlin.
153—English et al. vs. Steele.	31—Sonneborn et al. vs. Laverelle et al.
157—Woodruff et al. vs. Leonard.	54—Bacharach et al. vs. Lagrave, impleaded.
18—Hadley vs. Boehm.	55—Adrience et al. vs. Lagrave, impleaded.
19—Jacoby vs. Johnson et al.	156—Richardson vs. Virtue et al.
176—Feilman et al. vs. Bruner et al.	10—New-York Att. Pulverizing Co. vs. Van Tuyl et al.
177—Dean vs. Ætna Life Insurance Co.	59—Jay vs. De Groot et al.
180—Dutchess County Mutual Insurance Co. vs. Hatchfield, &c.	142—Percy vs. Wood.
181—Kelty et al. vs. Long.	145—Mosselman vs. Poelart.
51—Harway vs. The Mayor.	147—McDonald vs. The Mayor, &c.
52—Mills vs. The Mayor.	148—Erie Railroad Company vs. Vanderbilt.
155—Butterworth vs. Volkenning.	160—Westervelt vs. Ackley.
2—Caldwell vs. Commercial Warehouse Company.	171—Wood vs. Lockwood.
24—Zollkoffer vs. Mayor, &c.	178—Hadden vs. Houghtaling.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.
Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1487—Nelson vs. L. I. R. R. Co.	1749—People State N. Y. vs. Tweed, impleaded.
1491—Wilson vs. Jewett.	1751—Ganong vs. *Tribune Association.*
1571—Cushman et al. vs. Burdett et al.	1753—Canters vs. Vega et al.
1737—Knowles vs. Berrian et al.	1755—Kendall vs. Brall.
1739—Mendelson vs. Goldsmith.	1757—Swift, Jr., vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
1741—Fiucke, Jr., vs. Wilson.	1759—Jessup et al. vs. Georgia R. R. Banking Co.
1743—Morehead vs. O'Clayton, &c.	1761—Ripley vs. Amerman et al.
1477—Maxwell vs. Ogden.	1763—Simons vs. Cohen.
1745—Reid et al. vs. Hart et al.	1765—Board of Supervisors of N. Y. vs. Tweed.
1747—Covert vs. Berrian, Executor.	1767—Turnbull vs. Farwell et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Held by Van Brunt, J.

No.
776½—Brinkley vs. Brinkley.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
Held by Landon, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2549—Nelson vs. The Mayor.	447—Wormser vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1709—Slade vs. Wilson.	483—Farrar Coal Co. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
93—Schwartz vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	2489—Driscoll, Adm'r, vs. The Mayor, &c.
427—Cornell vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	1731—Edy vs. Persch.
599—Bank of California vs. Collins.	269—Despress et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
2921—Smith vs. Mayor, &c.	1777—Muller et al vs The Mayor, &c.
3127—Green vs. Mayor, &c.	292—Abecasis vs. Hoagland.
3125—Mullally vs. The Mayor.	491—McComb vs. Foster.
2759—Meers vs. The Mayor, &c.	1475—McGibbon vs. Davison.
3006—Essing vs. Levy.	1237—Beekman, Rec'r, vs. Beekman.
3251—Walters vs. McDonald.	961—Tacher et al. vs. Jones.
1105—Claflin et al. vs. Minzesheimer et al.	
1195—Hartung vs. Roche.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.	Nos.
873—Morey vs. Safe Deposit Co.	155½—Wagner vs. Babcock.
879—Merchants' Exch'ge Nat. Bank vs. Commercial Ins. Co.	89—Gonzales vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
1811—Maginn et al. vs. Dinsmore.	663—Sutro vs. Fargo.
627—Bowne, Jr., by guar. vs. Munroe et al.	703—Livingstone vs. Keech.
653—Petrie vs. Poillon.	927—Russell, Rec'r, vs. Baker.
917—Egbert et al. vs. Hiffelsheimer.	877—De Forest vs. McDowell, impl.
1741—Tugnot et al. vs. B. S. & B. M. S. S. Co.	939—Shelton & O. Mfg. Co. vs. Smith.
	941—The Georgia Home Ins. Co. vs. Clews.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Speir, J.

Nos.	Nos.
386—O'Brien vs. Merchants' Coal Co.	936—Davis et al. vs. Rubenstein.
424—O'Brien vs. Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Company.	934—Mendelson vs. Greenwich Ins. Co.
962—Fisk, Executrix, vs. Liverpool and London Globe Ins. Co.	984—Fryer vs. Abel.
996—Fisk, Executrix, vs. The N. O. Mutual Ins. Co.	912—Dutch vs. Serrell et al.
780½—Platt vs. Johnson.	992—Graham vs. Austin et al.
578—Journey vs. Tallman.	524—Pattern vs. Fiddler et al.
950—Fraikckstein vs. Keller et al.	528—Pattern vs. Stiff et al.
	924—Furlong vs. Allen.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2509—Richter vs. Seger.	2532—Haggerty vs. Seaman.
2622—Lawlor vs. Dana.	2609—Crawford vs. Keep Manufacturing Co.
3833—Booth vs. Brennan.	2373—Schueller vs. Rosa.
3571—Kingsland vs. The Mayor, &c.	723—Horsman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
3770—Hayward vs. Brennan.	968—Tryon vs. Poholski.
2080—Angevine vs. Sandford.	2499—Kreymbourg vs. O'Brien.
1156—Quick vs. Tinker.	410—Schwartz vs. O'Brien.
570—Marvin vs. Serrell.	

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Robinson, P. J., Van Brunt and Larremore, JJ

Nos.	Nos.
4—Elting Woolen Company vs. Martin.	39—Barnes vs. Mott, &c.
31—Hawes vs. Robinson.	45—Schott vs. Wright.
30a—King vs. Ginnis.	54—Miller vs. Burke.
2—Tropel vs. Haynes.	37—De Ronde et al. vs. Olmstead et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Gross, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3956—Dalton vs. Flettner.	4262—Wheat vs. Mychaux.
4255—Watrous et al. vs. Smith.	4282—Tilney vs. Henkel et al.
4631—McAnary vs. McDonald.	4322—Rohan vs. Webb.
3462—Curtin vs. Connell.	4790—Kurzman vs. Erser.
3020—Nordlinger vs. Corneil.	2951—Hough vs. Trife.
1481—Madder vs. Horn.	4673—Carter vs. Utterson et al.
4128—Tucker vs. Weinstock.	4675—Todd vs. Koreman et al.
4132—Todd vs. O'Callaghan.	4676—Crawford vs. Smith.
4188—O'Shea vs. Blodgett.	4677—Zwangie et al. vs. Storssell.
4256—Jorsheimer et al. vs. Goldman.	4679—Libby et al. vs. Husted.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until Friday, May 15, in consequence of the death of a relative of Judge Joachimsen.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1635—Horn vs. Brennan.	3834—Drake vs. Foley et al.
3182—Witzel vs. Fleischaner et al.	4765—Hulin vs. Reeve et al.
2077—Willis vs. Donnell et al.	4817—Howard vs. Kittelle, impleaded.
3778—Smith vs. Brennan et al.	5083—Peterson vs. Dagron.
4273—Lewin vs. Anthony.	5085—Sebacher vs. Ryan.
4299—Keller vs. Hitchcock.	5145—Drum vs. Donovan.
4448—Hawkins et al. vs. Cleary et al.	4682—Rosenthal vs. Hurds et al.
4557—Chaffee et al. vs. Roberts.	4689—Chalmers et al. vs. Richards.
4582—Currie vs. Smith.	4680—Bull vs. Jeffray et al.
	4692—Blanck et al. vs. Beard et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART IV.
Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
4459—Wilkinson et al. vs. Ring.	2328—Dunscomb vs. Lord.
5232—Meyers vs. Fox.	4328—O'Shea vs. Diggs.
5244—O'Reilly vs. Emanuel	4829—Mitchell vs. Schuster
4653—Glung vs. Avenue C Railroad Co.	4409—Stewart vs. Gayton.
4654—Butterfield vs. Miller et al.	4644—Bradbury et al. vs. Godfrey.
4655—Higley et al. vs. Gwyer.	4645—Hume et al. vs. Sheehan.
4657—Spencer et al. vs. Whitehall Transportation Co.	4648—Candee et al. vs. Schuster.
4668—Averill vs. Lerdie.	4652—Harris vs. Baum et al.
2552—Guernsey et al. vs. Zeuni.	4669—Gledhill vs. Dibblee.
	4670—Styles vs. Fennoyer.
	4672—Townsend vs. Gus. thal et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART V.
Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
4071—Davenport vs. Poynts.	4302—Richardson vs. McGill.
4424—Collan et al. vs. Albers.	4304—Goddard Bros. M'f'g Co. vs. Schwab et al.
4427—Ball vs. Williams et al.	4312—Architectural Iron Work vs. Weber.
5211—Scofield vs. Davis.	4305—Hass vs. Otis.
4100—Schneider vs. Levinson.	4416—Union Printing Co. vs. Ely et al.
4102—Memb vs. Boller.	4516—Appel vs. Nolte.
4036—Johnson et al. vs. Hudson.	4963—Hebberd et al. vs. Baylis.
4037—Same vs. Sams.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Held by Sutherland, J.

John Gould, robbery.	Eugene Boyle, grand larceny.
John Duncan, burglary.	Max Waptcovitch, larceny from the person.
James Harrison, burglary.	Wm. Smith, larceny from the person.
Charles Bien and Charles Christmann, burglary.	Patrick O'Shea, larceny from the person.
Thomas Dwyer, burglary.	
Gussie Belmont, grand larceny.	
Joseph Dingee and Frank Morris, grand larceny.	Henry Bennecke, forgery.
Peter Harrison and Wm. Thompson, grand larceny.	Andrew Flynn, conceal'd weapons.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
By Judge Lawrence.

Sassenscheidt vs. The Fresco Painters' Union; opinion; peremptory mandamus granted, with $10 costs.

Benedict vs. Benedict; memorandum for counsel. McLean vs. McDonald; bond approved.

By Judge Donohue.

Sykes vs. Hurds; Pray vs. Salmon; Morgan vs. Morgan; memorandums.

Atkin vs. Atkin; motion denied; memorandum.

Hammond vs. Earle, &c.; Trask vs. Peekskill Plow Works; Ferris vs. Ferris; motions granted.

Globe Mutual Insurance Company vs. Martin; Townsend vs. Winthrop; Creep vs. Jacoby; Chain vs. Kammerer; granted.

Gibbon vs. Maloney; Earle vs. Sperry; Strauss vs. Bernhard; Taylor vs. Hoyt; Goodridge vs. Skidmore; motions denied.

Kennedy vs. Kennedy; decree of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
By Judge Van Brunt.

Rowe vs. Central Park Hotel Company; findings settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
By Judge Sedgwick.

Bruce et al. vs. Kelly; findings settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
By Judge J. F. Daly.

Crowell vs. Jackson; motion granted on payment of costs to date.

Jones vs. Wood; Lang vs. Brown; motion granted on terms. See opinion.

Pertstrom vs. Bennett; Gillies vs. Worth; motions denied. See opinions.

Baxter vs. McSorley; demurrer overruled; leave to answer on terms. See opinion.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Before Judge Landon and a Jury.

A $20,000 CLAIM AGAINST THE CITY REDUCED TO $500.

Mary McLane, by Her Guardian, vs. The Mayor, &c.

—The plaintiff, a child a little over three years of age, sued by her guardian to recover $20,000 against the City for injuries sustained by falling into an open area-way. Suit was first brought against the owner of the property, and plaintiff was defeated. In the present suit the defense on the part of the City was, that the accident was the result of negligence on the part of the plaintiff's guardians in permitting so young a child to wander about the streets unprotected. It was further contended in defense of the action that there was no evidence showing that the area-way into which she fell was a part of the public street, with the care of which the City authorities are charged.

The jury found in favor of plaintiff for $500.

I. T. Williams and A. K. Hadley for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel and H. J. Forker for the City.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—Flour firm and in fair demand for low and medium grades; sales of Superfine Winter at $4 25@$4 75; Extra do., $4 75@$5 25; Double Extra do., $5 50@$6. Wheat—Spring dull; sales of Soft No. 2 at $1 26½; Fall firmer at $1 38 for No. 3 Red. Corn firm and buoyant; closed quiet at 68½c.@69c. for No. 2 Mixed in elevators, cash; 67c. May and June; 67c.@68c. July. Oats firm; some sales higher; sales of No. 2 at 52½c. on track; 54½c.@55c. in elevator. Barley very dull; sales of prime to choice Iowa at $1 20@$1 25. Rye steady at 98c.@$1. Whisky higher at $1. Pork firm at $17 75. Dry-salted Meats firm and active at 6½c. for Shoulders, buyer June; 6¾c., buyer July; Clear Rib Sides, 9c., spot and to arrive; Clear Sides, $9 30, spot and to arrive. Bacon firm and scarce at 7¼c. for Shoulders; 10c.@10¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10¾c.@10⅞c. for Clear Sides. Lard held out of the market. Hogs higher at $4 50@$5 for Light; $5 10@$5 50 for Bacon; $5 50@$5 75 for Heavy. Cattle steady and in good demand at $2 25@$4 25 for native Cows and Heifers; $4@$4 50 for fair Butchers; $5@$6 for prime to choice Steers. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 4,000 Hogs.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and lower at $1 25½ for No. 1 Spring; $1 21@$1 21½ for No. 2 do., cash; $1 22, June; No. 3 do., $1 15½. Corn in fair demand and lower at 60½c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 62½c., June; 62⅝c., July. Oats dull and lower at 45c. for No. 2; 42½c., June. Rye quiet but firm at 98c.@98½c. for No. 1. Barley quiet and unchanged at $1 40 for No. 2 Spring. Pork opened lower, with sales at $16 50, June; closed firm, with decline recovered at $16 62½, cash or June; $16 87½, July. Bulk Meats steady; sales of Short Rib Middles at 8¾c., loose, spot. Freights in fair demand and higher; to Buffalo, 4¼c.@6c. Whisky steady at 95½c. Receipts, 10,000 bbls. Flour, 93,000 bushels Wheat, 59,000 bushels Corn, 38,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 59,000 bushels Wheat, 141,000 bushels Corn, 140,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 13.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 6,530 bbls.; Wheat, 12,400 bushels; Corn, 29,760 bushels; Oats, 39,400 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 190,561 bushels; Corn, 54,260 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 36,534 bushels; Corn, 41,586 bushels; Oats, 33,627 bushels. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 11c.; Oats, 7c. Wheat dull; sales of White Michigan at $1 72; Red Winter, $1 60; Sheboygan Club, $1 40; quoted—Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 43@$1 45; do., No. 2 do., $1 35@$1 37. Corn moderately active; sales, 16,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 70c.@70½c.; 4,000 bushels do., at 71c. Oats scarce; sales, 2,800 bushels No. 2 Western at 59c.; 700 bushels White Blown at 59c. Barley dull; Canada, $1 85@$1 90; No. 3 Western, $1 50. Rye nominally $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 95@$2 05; Western, $1 80@$1 90.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 13.—Flour unchanged; sales of 1,400 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 for White Winter; $9 50 for Double Extra. Wheat lower; sales of 6,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 48; 2 cars do. at $1 55. Corn dull; sales of 1,200 bushels at 83c. Barley dull and lower; sales of 1,000 bushels Canada at $1 60. Corn-meal—$1 75 for bolted, $1 70 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $30; Shipstuffs, $32; Middlings, $33, ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat 7¾c., Peas 7½c., to New-York. Lumber—$3 25 to the Hudson, $3 75 to Newburg, $4 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston 80c., to New-York 40c., to Albany 36c. Lake Receipts—8,700 bushels Wheat, 1,717,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—15,300 bushels Wheat, 2,500 bushels Corn, 512,000 feet Lumber.

BOSTON, May 13.—In Wool there is no change since the close of last week. There is a steady demand for Fleeces of Pulled California and fine foreign Wool, but manufacturers continue to purchase only as wanted, and business with them is in the same unsatisfactory state as previously noticed. Stocks of all desirable Wool is, however, so much reduced that holders are able to sustain prices. There is a very general desire on the part of holders to close up stocks as fast as possible, and they are generally sellers when a fair market price is offered. Quotations are as follows: X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania, 55c.@57c.; Michigan, 50c.@53c.; New Spring California, 30c.@38c.; Fall California, 20c.@28c.; Pulled Wools are in demand and Superfine and Extra have been selling at 40c.@57c.; choice Eastern Maine Superfine sold at 52c.@57c.

BALTIMORE, May 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; Pennsylvania Red, $1 67@$1 72; other grades unchanged. Corn firm; Southern White, 85c.@88c.; Southern Yellow, 83c.@85c.; Western Mixed dull; New, 83c.@84c.; Old, 85c. Oats heavy; Southern, 66c.@70c.; Western Mixed, 62c.@65c.; do. White, 60c.@62c. Rye steady at $1@$1 05. Hay unchanged. Provisions heavy and quiet. Mess Pork, $17 25. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 8⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard, 10¾c. Butter quiet, steady, and unchanged. Coffee unchanged. Whisky firmer at 99c.

CINCINNATI, May 13.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declining at $1 40@$1 42. Corn quiet and steady at 72c.@75c. Oats quiet and steady at 50c.@58c. Rye steady at $1 08. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter dull and declining; choice, 27c.@28c. Provisions in good demand. Pork firm at $17 50. Lard firm; Summer Steam, 10c.; Winter Kettle, 11¼c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 6⅜c. cash, 6⅜c. buyer June; Clear Rib Sides, 9c., buyer during the month; Clear Sides, 9¼c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c. Whisky quiet at 95c

TOLEDO, May 13.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower at $1 61 for No. 1 White Michigan; $1 66 for Extra do.; $1 45½ for Amber do.; June, $1 46½; July, $1 47½@$1 48; No. 2 Red, $1 44¾; August, $1 32½; No. 3 Red, $1 35. Corn dull and lower at 69½c. for High Mixed; June, 69c.; July, 68¾c.; Low Mixed, 69c.; White, 70c.; no grade, 65c. Oats—No. 1 a shade better at 56c.; No. 2, 55c. Receipts—1,600 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, and 13,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, May 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand, at $1 28½ for No. 1; $1 25 for No. 2; July, $1 25½. Corn dull and lower at 61½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Oats steady at 46½c. for No. 2. Rye steady at 93½c. for No. 1. Barley dull and nominally $1 60 for No. 2 Spring; $1 30 for No. 3 do. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork sold at $16 65@$16 75. Lard firm at 10¾c. for Kettle; 10½c. for Steam. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, and 137,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, and 203,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, May 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 84c.@86c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 62c.@65c. Rye unchanged. Provisions quiet; Pork, $17 75. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10⅜c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13½c.; plain, 11¾c. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9½c. Lard—Tierce, 11¼c.; Keg, 11¾c. Whisky sold at 96.

DETROIT, May 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 69½ for Extra, $1 49½ for Amber Michigan. Corn steady at 74c. Oats in good demand at 54c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour and 6,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, and 2,000 bushels Oats.

CLEVELAND, May 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 55@$1 56 for No. 1 Red Winter; $1 47 for No. 2. Corn firm at 79c. for High Mixed Shelled from store; Low Mixed do. at 78c. Oats steady at 58c. for No. 1 State and Western; 56c. for No. 2 do.; 60c. for White. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 13.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet and nominal at 36c. Resin quiet; $2 25 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 85 for Hard; $2 85 for Yellow Dip, and $2 50 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2.

MEMPHIS, May 13.—Flour unchanged. Corn firm at 89c.@93c. Oats dull and nominal. Lard firm at 11¼c.@12¼c. Bacon sold at 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders; 10¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10½c. for Clear Sides.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 13.—Wheat—Nothing doing. Rye unchanged. Corn rules strong. Barley—No demand. Malt sells slowly at full prices. Oats in good demand at fair prices.

MORE THAN A CENTENARIAN.

The South of India *Observer*, a paper published at Ootacamund, in the Madras Presidency, states that on the 16th of March there died at Ahmednuggar a venerable Mahomedan at the age of 143 years. He had lived a very serious life, was a priest of his caste, he was never married, and is now naturally considered a saint by the Mahomedans. His funeral was attended by hundreds of persons of all castes, and his bier was loaded with flowers, and the streets were well watered by bhisties all the way where it had to pass. Such a funeral has never before been witnessed. People from the villages within ten miles around attended him to his last resting-place, which is in a garden without the city, chosen by himself. Money was given by all castes for the erection of a tomb for the saint.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 13.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100	Canton	68	50	U. S. Express	68
100	do	64	50	Union Pacific	29½
200	West. Union	70⅞	700	do	29⅜
600	do	71	300	do	29¼
800	do	70⅞	1900	do	29⅛
700	do	70¾	1500	do	29
400	do	70⅝	100	do...s3.	29
400	do...s3.	70½	300	do...b3.	29⅛
200	do	70½	200	do...s3.	29⅛
100	do...s3.	70⅜	200	do...s3.	29
800	do	70⅝	300	do...s3.	28⅞
2900	do	70½	500	do	28⅞
100	do...c.	70½	100	do...b3.	29
500	do	70⅝	300	do	29
600	do...c.	70½	900	do	28¾
200	do...c.	70½	1500	do	28⅝
200	do...s3.	70⅜	200	do...c.	28¾
900	do	70⅜	1300	do	28⅞
300	do...s3.	70¼	100	do...b3.	29
200	do	70⅜	400	Del., L. & W	107⅛
1300	do...s3.	70⅛	100	H. & St. Jos	27¼
1900	do	70¼	20	do	27¾
400	do	70⅜	200	Tol. & Wab	39
200	do...c.	70⅜	100	do...s3.	38⅞
400	do	70½	200	do	38¾
600	do	70⅝	100	do...c.	38⅝
100	do...s3.	70⅝	200	do	38½
100	Lake Shore	76⅜	300	do...b3.	38⅝
600	do	76⅛	100	do	38⅞
1400	do	76⅜	100	do	38⅝
1500	do	76¼	100	do	38½
1500	do...s3.	76¼	300	do...b3.	38½
200	do...s3.	76⅜	200	do	38⅜
800	do	76⅛	200	do	38¼
1000	do	76	100	do	38⅛
500	do	75⅞	200	do	38
2100	do	76	100	do	37¾
300	do	76⅛	200	do	37½
300	do	76¼	500	do	37⅞
300	do...b3.	76¼	500	do	37¾
100	do...s3.	76¼	100	do...c.	37⅝
100	do	76⅛	100	do	37½
10	Adams Express	100	400	do	37⅜
400	Pac. Mail...s3.	44⅛	100	do	37½
100	do	44⅛	300	do	37⅝
400	do...s3.	44	100	do...s3.	37⅝
100	do	44	200	do...b3.	37¾
600	do...c.	44	700	do	37¾
300	do...b3.	44⅛	100	do	37⅞
100	do	44⅛	300	North-western	42½
500	do...s3.	44	800	do	42⅜
100	do	44	1200	do...s3.	42¼
200	do	44⅛	300	do	42⅛
300	do...c.	44⅜	400	do	42¼
100	do	44¼	200	do...b10.	42⅜
600	do	44⅛	300	do...s3.	42¼
400	do	44	200	do...s3.	42⅛
1000	do	43⅞	100	do	42
100	do...s3.	43⅞	100	do	42¼
100	do	44	40	Pittsburg	88⅜
300	do	43⅞	23	N. J. Central	105½
100	do...s3.	43¾	255	N. Y., N. H. & H	132½
100	do...s5.	43¾	50	do	133
200	do	43¾	200	Rock Island	97
100	do...b3.	44	200	do...s3.	97⅛
100	do	44	700	do	97¼
400	do	44⅛	700	do	97⅛
500	do...s3.	44⅛	500	do...s3.	97
1000	Erie Railway	35½	600	do	96⅞
200	do	35¼	12	Mor. & Essex	96
60	N. Y. C. & H...s3.	97⅞	900	Ohio & Miss	23
6	do	98	300	do	22⅞
200	do	97¾	100	do	22¾
400	do	97½	100	do	22⅞
100	St. Paul	34	300	do	23
300	do	33¾	100	do...c.	23
1200	do	33⅝	100	do	22⅞
100	do	33¾	200	do...s3.	23
500	do	33⅞	400	do	22¾
100	do...s3.	33¾	200	do...c.	22⅞
500	do	33½	200	do	23
100	do	33⅜	200	do	23⅜
600	do	33½			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$3,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62...12.115	$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67...120¼
4,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62...12.c.115	1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68...120⅜
1,250 U. S. 5-20 R., '65...116⅞	1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C...115
2,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.120⅛	1,000 do...12.114¾
10,000 do...12.120⅜	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$4,000 N. Y. State 7s, B'y, R.	108¼	5 Cen. Nat. Bank	101
5,000 do	108½	18 Continental Bk	100
5,000 Tenn. 6s, old, ex coup	64½	30 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	97⅞
10,000 Tenn. 6s, n	83	500 Pacific Mail. b. c.	44⅛
1,000 Tenn. 6s, new, ex coup	64¾	100 do...b3.	44¼
1,000 Tenn. 6s, new series	64⅞	100 Canton Co. b. c.	61
2,100 Va. 6s, Def	10¾	300 West. Union. b. c.	70⅝
2,000 N. J. Cen. Con	100	400 do	70⅝
1,000 Erie 1st	101	100 do	70¾
1,000 C. & R.I.&P.7s	105½	300 do...s3.	70⅝
5,000 Mich. So. S. F.	101½	300 do	70⅞
500 Chic. & N. W. Con G. Bs	84½	600 do	70¾
5,000 do	85	200 Erie Railway. b. c.	35¼
24,000 do	85¼	100 L. S. & Mo. So. b. c.	76⅛
5,000 Mich. Cen. 7s	95½	300 do...b3.	76⅜
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91	200 do	76⅝
4,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s, '78	101½	165 do	76½
5,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	94¾	2100 Union Pac. b. c.	28⅞
10,000 N.Y.Cen.1st,C	106	200 Chi. & N. W. b. c.	42½
6,000 Har. 1st, 7s,C	103½	200 Chi. & R.I. b. c. b3.	97⅛
10,000 Cen. P. G. Bs	94⅜	100 do	97⅛
5,000 Union P., 1st	86	100 do	97¼
5,000 do	85⅞	300 C., M. & S. P. b. c.	34
10,000 do...b3.	86	100 do	34⅛
1,000 Un. P. 7s, L. G.	79¾	100 Tol. & Wab. b. c.	37⅞
1,000 O. & M., Con	88½	200 do	38
1,000 C., C.,C.&I.1st	99⅝	600 do	38⅛
6,000 Pac. R. of Mo., 1st...b. c.	79	200 do	38
4,000 Tol.&W., E.Bs	67	100 do	38
1,000 Can. So. 1st.C.	54½	100 Ohio & Miss. b. c.	23
		200 do	23⅛
		200 St. L., K.C.&N.Pf.	21

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

300	West. Union...c.	70⅞	200	Lake Shore	76¼
200	do	70⅞	100	do...s3.	76¼
100	do	70⅞	800	do...b3.	76⅛
800	do	71	400	do	76
200	do...b3.	71⅛	500	do...s60.	75⅞
100	do	71⅛	200	do	76
2400	do	71	1400	do	76⅜
100	do...b3.	71	100	do	76⅜
2400	do	70⅞	100	Union Pac...c.	28⅞
300	do...s3.	70⅞	200	do	28⅞
400	do	70⅞	300	do	28¾
1700	do	70¾	1400	do	28¾
100	do...s3.	70⅝	100	do...b3.	28⅜
700	do	70⅞	100	do...b60.	28⅝
600	do	70⅞	300	do	28⅞
200	do...s3.	70⅝	1200	do	28⅞
300	do	71	100	do...s3.	28¾
300	do	71⅛	200	Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	32
100	do	71¼	100	St. Paul	34
1500	do	71⅛	100	do	33¾
200	do...c.	71¼	100	do	33⅝
100	do...b3.	71⅜	100	do	33½
100	At. & Pac. Tel	15½	200	do	34⅛
100	Canton Co	58	100	do	34⅛
100	Quicksilver	35¼	100	St. Paul Pref	53
100	Pacific Mail	44¼	100	do	53
200	do...s3.	44	100	do	52¾
100	do	44¼	100	do	53
200	Erie Railway	35⅝	100	Tol. & Wab	37¾
100	N. Y. C. & Hud	97⅝	300	do	37⅞
500	do...s3.	97½	100	do	37⅝
40	do	97½	100	do	37⅝
600	do	97½	100	do...s3.	37⅞
200	do	97⅝	100	do	37⅞
700	Panama	106	200	do	38
400	North-western	42¼	200	do	38⅛
300	Rock Island	97½	200	Ohio & Miss	23
1700	do	97¼	200	do...b3.	23
5	Chic., B. & Q	103	300	do	22⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64, small...116½	$500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67...119½
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, small...116½	2,000 do...120¼
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new...119⅛	2,000 do...120⅜
500 do...119	10,000 U. S. 5s, R., '81...115¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s, old, ex coup	64½	2500 West. U. T. b. c.	71¼
4,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C.	105⅞	100 do...b3.	71⅜
12,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'83	91	1700 do	71⅜
5,000 C. Pac. G. bs	94¼	100 do...c.	71⅜
1,000 U. Pac. 10s, In	82½	300 do...b3.	71⅜
8,000 Buff. & E. n.bs.	97	3000 do	71⅜
1,000 Long Dock bs	100	500 do...s3.	71¼
5,000 Tol. & W., 2d	82	1600 do	71¼
1,000 P.,F.W.& C.3d.	94½	500 do	71⅜
5,000 Ohio & M. 2d	70	800 do	71¼
1,000 C.,C.& I.C. 1st.	83	200 do...b3.	71⅜
4,000 T.,P.& W.,W.D	75	900 do	71⅜
25 Del.& H.C.Co.b.c.	116½	200 do...s3.	71⅜
17 do	116⅜	400 do	71¼
100 Spring M. Coal	73	400 do...c.	71⅜
100 do.b.c.b10.	73¼	700 do	71⅜
400 do	73¼	100 do	71⅜
100 do	73¾	6400 do	71⅜
100 Panama...b. c.	106	500 do...s3.	71⅜
200 U. Pac...b. c. b3.	28⅞	2000 do	71⅜
1000 do	28⅞	1700 do	71⅜
200 do...b3.	29	12 C. Coal of Md. b. c.	43
1300 do	29	400 Canton Co	56
300 do	28⅞	20 American Exp	62
400 Chi. & N. W. (sold yesterd'y aft'n).	42	300 Pac. M.S.S.Co. b.c.	44¼
100 do..b. c. b3.	42½	800 do	44⅜
35 N. J. Central	105¾	400 do	44⅜
100 do...b. c.	105⅜	100 do	44⅜
600 C.,M.& St.P...b. c.	34	100 N. Y. C. & H.R. b. c.	97¾
100 C., M. & St. P. Pf.	53	400 L. S. & M. S. b. c. c.	76⅜
100 Tol., W. & W. b. c.	37⅞	200 do	76⅜
1500 do	38	100 do	76¼
20 P.,F.W.&C.Gd.b.c.	94	100 do...s3.	76⅜
200 Del., L. & W. b. c.	107⅝	2000 do	76⅜
6 Dubuque & S. C.	60	100 do	76⅜
50 Chicago & Alton	102	200 Ohio & Miss...b. c.	23⅜
30 Chi., Bur. & Q.	103	100 do	23⅛
		100 Han. & St. Jo. b. c.	27¼
		100 C., C. & I. C...b. c.	39¼

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

100	Western Union	71½	100	North-western Pf	60½
500	do...s3.	71⅜	400	Lake Shore	76⅛
300	do	71⅜	1000	do...s3.	76
1200	do	71¼	300	do	75⅞
1500	do	71⅛	100	do...b3.	76
1000	do	71	500	do	75⅞
100	do...b3.	71⅛	1300	do	75¾
900	do	71	1300	do	75⅝
1900	do	70⅞	300	do	75½
100	do...b3.	70⅞	800	do	75⅝
1000	do	70⅞	200	St. Paul	33¾
400	do...s3.	70¾	100	do...s3.	33½
600	do	70¼	100	St. Paul Pf	53
1400	do	70⅝	100	Union Pacific	28⅞
200	do...s3.	70⅝	500	do	28¾
2400	do	70½	1300	do	28⅝
1400	do...s3.	70½	800	do	28½
200	do...b3.	70½	1300	do	28⅜
200	do	70⅝	600	do	28¼
1900	do	70½	2000	do	28⅛
500	do	70⅜	200	do...s3.	28
300	Erie Railway	35⅝	3400	do	28
400	do	35½	100	Rock Island	97⅜
100	Canton	58	10	do	97
100	Pacific Mail	44¼	300	do	97⅛
200	do	44⅛	800	do	97
800	do	44	100	do...s3.	97
100	do...s3.	44	7	do	97¼
200	do	43⅞	100	do	97
100	do...b3.	43⅞	300	do	96⅞
700	do	43¾	460	Del., L. & W	107⅝
400	do	43⅝	100	Morris & Essex	96
100	do...s3.	43½	300	Toledo & Wab	37¾
300	do	43½	700	do	37⅝
100	N. Y. C. & Hud	97⅝	1000	do	37½
100	do	98	500	do	37⅜
70	do	97¼	100	do	37½
500	do	97⅝	100	Ohio & Miss	23
100	North-western	42⅜	700	do	22⅞
100	do...s3.	42¼	300	do	22¾
200	do...s3.	42⅛	100	do	22⅝
100	do	42⅛	200	C., C. & I. C	19½

WEDNESDAY, May 13—P. M.

The early sales of Gold to-day were as low as 111⅞, but a little more firmness in Exchange on London, and the reported engagement of about half a million of Gold Coin for Thursday's steamers, advanced the price to 112⅛@112¼ ₱ cent. Another quotation at 3 o'clock was firm at 112⅛@112¼ ₱ cent. To-morrow the Treasury Office will sell a million of Gold. The 60 days' rate of Exchange on London is $4 88 to the £ Sterling, and sight $4 90½@$4 91 ₱ cent.

There was another very *Bearish* day on the Stock Exchange, the preponderating temper of speculation being in the direction of lower figures. But the yield in prices on Telegraph and some of the New-York Roads was slight from yesterday, and at one time the buying demand for Telegraph carried up the price (very temporarily) nearly one ₱ cent. The weakest Stock was Union Pacific, made so with the supposed concurrence, if not direct pressure of sales, of Mr. Jay Gould. It is the belief in this one-man control—whether exercised to "get out" of the Stock, or to use it as a club to break the general market—that discourages old holders, as well as new buyers, after a decline from 34@35 ₱ cent. to 28½@28 ₱ cent. The same sellers closed out about 1,200 shares of Canton Land Company below 60 ₱ cent., a decline of 13@14 ₱ cent. below the sales of Monday last. This was one of Mr. Daniel Drew's great fancies and favorites before his withdrawal from the excitement of the Street some months ago.

For the Railroad Bonds there was a somewhat improved demand, and the Public Funds of the United States were steady.

At the very close of the Exchange Board there was little or no recovery in the Share speculation.

Closing Quotations—MAY 13.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	115¼	115¼
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118	117⅞
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120½	120⅜
American Gold	112⅛	112⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 88	$4 88
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97¾	97½
Chicago and Rock Island	97⅜	96⅞
Pacific Mail	44⅛	43⅝
St. Paul Common	34⅛	33½
St. Paul Preferred	53⅛	52
Western Union	70¾	70½
Union Pacific	29½	28
Lake Shore	76½	75⅝
Toledo and Wabash	39	37⅜
North-west	42½	42⅛
North-west Preferred	60½	60⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	19⅛	19½
Delaware and Lackawanna	107¾	107½
Central of New-Jersey	105⅛	105¼
Panama	107	105¾
Erie	35¾	35½
Ohio and Mississippi	23½	22⅝
Canton	64	57

The Sub-Treasury received $275,000 Gold Customs to-day, and paid $245,000 Gold Interest. The Post Office also received $29,000 Principal of the Public Debt. At all the offices of the Treasury the Gold balances, to-day, are up to $90,500,000, against which the Gold Notes outstanding are $36,500,000.

The following are the Exchange Board bids for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg., '81	119½	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	119¼
6 ₱ cent., coup., '81	121⅛	5-20 reg., '67	119½
5-20 reg., '62	115	5-20 coup., '67	120⅜
5-20 coup., '62	115	5-20 reg., '68	119½
5-20 Called Bonds, '62	113	5-20 coup., '68	120¼
5-20 reg., '64	116½	10-40 reg	114¾
5-20 coup., '64	116¾	10-40 coup	114¾
5-20 reg., '65	116½	5s, reg., '81	115
5-20 coup., '65	117⅞	5s, coup., '81	115¼
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	119⅛	6s, currency, '95-9	116½

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railroad Bonds:

Bos., H. & E. 1st	22¾	Lake S. Div. Bds	94
B.,C.R.& M.1st,7s, g.	50	L. S. Con. Coup. 1st	96¼
Chic. & Alt. 1st	106½	L. S. Con. Coup. 2d	90
Chic. & Alt. Inc	96	M. Cen.Con. 7s, 1902	95¼
Jol. & Chic. 1st	108	Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	108
St. L., J. & C. 1st	99½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	99
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st	51	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91
Chi.,B.& Q.8₱ct 1st	110	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	93¾
Chic., R. I. & P	105¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	88
C.,C.,C.&I.1st,7s,S.F.	99	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	87
Cen.of N.J.Con.Conv.	100	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101½
Am. Dock & Imp. B.	98	N.Y.Cen.&H. 1st, C.	105⅞
M.& St. P.1st8s P.D.	106	N.Y.Cen.&H. 1st, R.	106
M.&S.P.1st7 3-10P.D.	92	H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85	105½
M.& St. P. 1st 1.&D.	75	Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	100¼
Mil. & St. P. 2d	80	Harlem 1st, 7s, C.	103¼
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	101½	North Mo. 1st	84
Chic. & N. W. C. Bs.	87¾	Cen. Pac. Gold B.	94¾
Chic. & N. W. 1st	101	Cen. Pac. S. A. Bs.	103
Chic. & N. W.C.G.B.	85¼	Union Pac. 1st B.	85⅞
Gal. & Chi. Ex	101¼	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	79½
Del., L. & W. 1st	101½	Union Pac. Inc. 10s.	82
Del., L. & W. 2d	104	Union Pac. S. F.	69½
D., L. & W. 7s, Con.	104½	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	78⅞
Mor. & Es. 1st	103½	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	71
Mor. & Es. 2d	101¼	P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	100
Mor. & Es. Con. bds.	92	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	107
Erie 1st Ext	101	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	94
Erie 4th 7s, '80	94¾	Clev. & Pitts. C.S.F.	96
Long Dock Bonds	99	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	99
B., N. Y.& E.1st,'77	88½	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	90
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	98	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	59
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75	100¼	Alt. & T. H. 1st	100
Dub. & S. C. 1st	94	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pf.	87
Dub. & S. C. 2d div.	90	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	73
Cedar F. & Min. 1st	80	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	78
M. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d	99½	Tol.& Wab. 1st Ext.	93¼
M.So.,N.I.S.F.7₱ct.	101¾	T. & W. 1st St. L.D.	78
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	103⅞	Tol. & Wab. 2d	81
Cl., P. & Ash. Old B.	99	Quin. & Tol. 1st	81
Det., Mon. & Tol. B.	98⅛	Laf., B. & Miss. 1st	72½
Buf. & E. New B.	96½	Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st	82½
Buf. & State Line 7s.	95	Pekin, Lin. & D. 1st	72½

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MAY 13.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	102½
City 6s, new	104⅞	105
Camden and Amboy	124¼	124½
Pennsylvania Central	100	100¼
Reading	113½	113¾
Lehigh Valley	60¾	60⅞
Catawissa Preferred	40¾	41
Northern Central	33	34
Lehigh Navigation	83¼	89½
Lehigh Gold Loan	97¾	98

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FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 13—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅛; for the account, 93¼@93⅜. United States Bonds—New 5s, 104⅝. Erie Railway Shares, 32@32¼.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 31¾@32.

3:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 32.

4:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 32@32¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 90c.

FRANKFORT, May 13.—United States 5-20 Bonds 98⅜ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, May 13—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is active and firmer; Middling Uplands, 8⅝d.@8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅞d.@8⅞d. Sales 18,000 bales, including 5,000 bales for speculation and export.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable June and July, at 8 9-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped April and May, at 8⅝d.; do. do., deliverable May and June, at 8½d.; do. do. deliverable June and July, at 8 9-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May, at 8⅝d.; do. do., deliverable June and July, at 8¾d.; do. do., deliverable July and August, at 8⅞d. Breadstuffs—The market is dull; Wheat, 12s. 5d.@12s. 6d. ₱ cental for average California White; Corn, 37s. 6d. ₱ quarter. Provisions—Bacon, 43s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 8,200 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July and August, at 8 11-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped May and June, at 8¾d.; do. do., deliverable May and June, at 8 9-16d.; do. do., deliverable June and July, at 8⅝d.; do. do., deliverable July and August, at 8¾d.

LONDON, May 13.—Spirits Petroleum, 9½d. ₱ gallon. Tallow, 39s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, £28 3s. ₱ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 29s. 6d.@29s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 13.—Cotton active; Middling, 18¼c.; Low Middling, 17⅛c.; Good Ordinary 16c.; Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 625 bales; gross, 754 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,101 bales; to the Continent, 1,731 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; last evening, 3,300 bales; stock, 85,570 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 13.—Cotton strong; Middling, 17¼c.; Low Middling, 17c.; Good Ordinary, 16½c.; net receipts, 507 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 10,355 bales.

GALVESTON, May 13.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Good Ordinary, 15⅞c.; net receipts, 545 bales; sales, 900 bales; stock, 21,068 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 13, 1874.

COFFEE—Very dull in private trade, within the previous nominal range as to values. At auction, the offering of 4,485 bags Santos was disposed of at from 17⅛c.@19⅛c., gold, which figures were considered fair prices, in view of the present depressed condition of the market.

COTTON—Has been moderately sought after for early delivery at higher prices, quotations having been advanced ⅛c. on Ordinary and ¼c. on other grades. Sales 1,725 bales, including 456 bales to shippers and 1,269 bales to spinners. The dealings for forward delivery have been very extensive at a further improvement of ⅛c.@5-16c. ₱ lb., but closing less buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 38,300 bales, (of which 3,600 bales were on last evening, and 29,700 bales to-day,) and 5,300 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with May option closing at 18 1-32c.; June, 18 3-16c.; July, 18⅜c.; August, 18 31-32c.; September, 18 7-16c.; October, 17 31-32c.; November, 17⅝c.@17 13-16c.; December, 17 13-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,289 bales, including 46 bales from Norfolk, 477 bales from Charleston, 473 bales from Savannah, and 393 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 3,388 bales, and thus far this week 16,024 bales, against 16,383 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last 3,609,091 bales, against 3,818,243 bales the preceding season. Consolidated (three days) exports to Great Britain, 18,865 bales; to the Continent, 8,022 bales. Stock in New-York, 129,542 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 341,162 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15	15	15	15
Good Ordinary	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	17¼	17⅜	17 9-16	17 9-16
Low Middling	17¾	17⅞	18⅛	18⅛
Middling	18⅜	18⅜	19	19
Good Middling	19⅞	20	20¼	20¼

EGGS—Have been rather more sought after, within the range of 13c.@18c. for ordinary to very choice, with the main dealings at 14c.@15c. for fair to prime.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after, though buyers have had the advantage as to values on most grades. Shipping extras have attracted less attention. The sales since our last have been 10,150 bbls., of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 at $4@$5, chiefly at $4 50@$4 75; inferior to choice superfine State and Western at $5 10@$5 85, chiefly at $5 40@$5 75; inferior to very good Extra State, $6@$6 60, chiefly at $6 20@$6 30; very good to very fancy do. and City Mill Extras at $6 60@$7 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6@$6 60, mostly at $6 20@$6 25 for Standard, and $6 50@$6 60 for very good; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 15@$6 65; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $6 60@$7 75 ₱ bbl., and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates. ....Southern Flour quiet, but without material alteration in price; sales, 700 bbls....Rye Flour firm; sales 350 bbls. at full rates....Corn Meal in light supply and wanted at very firm prices, 650 bbls. sold at full rates. Other sales rumored, but without reliable particulars.

FRUIT—The demand has been fair, and prices have been generally quoted somewhat firmer. Sales embrace 2,800 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 75@$2 80; 4,000 bxs. loose Muscatel do. at $3 20@$3 50; 200 bbls. Currants at 6½c.; 60 cks. Turkey Prunes at 11½c.@12c.; 2,000 bags Brazil Nuts and 2,000 bags African Pea-nuts on private terms.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been fairly active, opening heavily in view of the liberal receipts, but closing somewhat stronger on a more confident inquiry, chiefly for strictly prime No. 1 and 2 stock. Winter Wheat dull and quoted easier in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 161,000 bushels at $1 57@$1 61 for No. 1 Spring, mainly at $1 60 for prime Minnesota; $1 53@$1 55 for No. 2 Minnesota do.; $1 51@$1 54 for ordinary to prime No. 2 Milwaukee do., chiefly at $1 54 for prime boat-loads, which price was reported bid at the close; $1 49@$1 51 for No. 2 North-western do., car stock; $1 47@$1 50 for No. 2 Chicago do., mostly at $1 50 for prime boat-loads, part to arrive soon; $1 40@$1 58 for ungraded Spring; $1 61 for Red Canada, in bond; $1 67 for White do. do.; $1 62@$1 65 for Red Western. And for forward delivery, sales were reported of equal to 25,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, late May and first half of June deliveries, at $1 50, and 40,000 bushels do., deliverable here first ten days of June, (purchased at the West,) at equal to $1 79 ₱ bushel....Corn has been moderately active, and at the close rather steadier in price. Prime stock has been offered less freely, and has been in more urgent request, in good part for export. Sales have been reported of 104,000 bushels at 81c.@86½c. for very poor to choice new Mixed Western, mainly at 83c.@85c. for fair ordinary to prime samples; 84c.@86c. for old do., chiefly at 85c.@85½c. for prime; 84c.@86c. for Yellow Western....Rye has been in moderate demand at about steady rates; 5,300 bushels State sold at $1 10, afloat, ₱ bushel....Nothing really new in Barley or Malt....Oats have been quite active, much lower, under more urgent offerings, but closing more steadily. Sales have been reported since our last of 71,000 bushels at 60c.@62½c. for Mixed Western, closing at 62c. for prime; 62c.@65c. for ordinary to very choice White do., mainly at 62c.@63c. for ordinary to fair; 60c. for Mixed State, afloat....Feed firm and in demand at from $30@$38 ₱ ton.

HOPS—A moderate inquiry has been noted for job lots of the better grades, within our range. American, new, good to choice, quoted at 25c.@30c.; American, new, low to fair, 10c.@20c.; Yearlings, 18c.@25c.; Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians, (genuine,) 25c.@30c.; Bavarians, (patent,) 23c.@25c.; English, 20c.@25c.; Belgians, (nominal,) 19c.@22c.; California, 28c.@35c., ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Has been without marked change as to values, on a moderate movement in the leading kinds. We quote Sole: Hemlock tannages, Light, 27½c.@28c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 26c.@26½c. for California; Medium, 28½c.@29c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 27¼c.@28c. for California; Heavy, 28½c.@29c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27c. for Orinoco, and 27c.@27½c. for California; good damaged stock, 23c.@26c. ₱ lb....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 39c.@40c.; Middle Backs, 38c.@40c.; Light Crop, 36c.@37c.; Middle Crop, 36c.@37c.; Heavy Crop, 36c.@37c. ₱ lb....Texas thus: Light Crop, 34c.@35c.; Middle and Over-Crop, 26c.@36½c.; Bellies, 17c.@20c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been moderately active and quoted firmer. Sales have been reported of 350,000 lbs. at 24¾c.@25c., closing at 25c. New Sheathing quoted at 33c.; Old do., 22½c.@25c. Yellow Metal Sheathing at 24c....The business in Iron has been very moderate, but prices have been fairly supported. Scotch Pig held with some show of confidence, though no important dealings transpired. American Pig rather dull at the moment. Of Wrought Scrap, 1,000 tons, yet to be shipped, have been disposed of at $42 50. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $34 50@$36; Glengarnock, $38@$38 50; Coltness, $40; Gartsherrie nominal; No. 1 American Pig at $33@34; No. 2 do., $31@$32; Forge, $26@$30; English Rails at $55@$58, gold; American Rails, at works, $60@$63; Old Rails at $40; Wrought Scrap at $42 50....Pig-lead has been inactive since our last, with foreign at 6½c.@6⅝c., gold, for ordinary, and domestic at $5 90@$6, gold; Bar quoted at 8½c.; Sheet and Pipe, 9c....Spelter has been in limited demand at 6½c.@6⅝c., gold, for foreign; 7c.@11c. for domestic....Pig Tin has been quiet, but quoted firmer. The closing prices at 24⅜c., gold, for Straits; 21⅜c.@22¼c., do., for English; 26½c. for Banca; 22¼c.@23¼c. for Refined English; sales, 5 tons L. and F. at 21½c., gold....Tin Plates have been in fair request at full prices; sales, 500 bxs. Charcoal at $10 75; 300 bxs. ⅓ X, 10x14, at $11, and 900 bxs. Coke, part at $8 25, gold. I. C. Charcoal quoted at $10 50@$11; I. C. Coke, $7 50@$8. Charcoal Terne, $9 25@$9 75; Coke Terne, $7 25@$8, gold....Zinc in light demand and quoted nominal at 8¼c.@8½c., gold, ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate demand at about previous prices; sales, 400 bbls. Strained at $2 65; 64 bbls. do. at $2 75; 200 bbls. do., small pks., at $2 75 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar in some request; 200 bbls. Newbern sold at $2 37½@$2 40 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine quoted heavy at 39½c.@40c. for merchantable, on a limited trade; 25 bbls. New-York pks. sold at 41c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has declined to 6c., in bulk, on sales of 6,000 bbls. for early delivery....Refined also lower, leading to more activity; early deliveries quoted at 13⅞c.; sales since our last 7,000 bbls., June options, at 14⅛c.; 2,000 bbls. do., 14¼c.; 5,000 bbls., first half of July, at 14⅝c.; 3,000 bbls., July, 14½c., and 6,000 bbls. August and September, at 15c....And at Philadelphia, early deliveries quoted at 13¾c.@14c. on a dull market....Refined, in cases, 19c.@19½c....Naphtha, 8⅜c.@8½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been fairly active and quoted firm, with sales reported for early delivery of 800 bbls. new Western Mess at $17 12½@$17 25; 100 bbls. Western Prime Mess at $15 50; 100 bbls. sheer Clear at $19 25. And for forward delivery of new Western Mess, 750 bbls., May options, at $17 10@$17 12½, and 1,250 bbls. June at $17 10@$17 15....Dressed Hogs quiet, with City quoted at 7¼c....Cut-meats have been in pretty fair request at essentially unaltered prices; sales include 500 Pickled Shoulders at 7⅜c.; 500 Smoked Shoulders at 8¾c.; 10,000 fresh Hams at 10½c.@10⅝c.; 500 Pickled Hams, 12 lbs., at 11½c.; 500 Smoked Hams, 12 lbs., at 12¾c.@13c., and 5,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, 11 lbs., at 9½c....Bacon has been more freely dealt in, chiefly for export, at rather easier prices. Sales embrace 550 bxs. Short Clear at 10c.; 460 bxs. City Long Clear at 9¾c.@10c., mainly at 9¾c.; 100 bxs. Western do. at 9⅝c., with Short Rib quoted at 9⅛c.@9¼c....Lard has been quoted a shade cheaper, on a restricted business. Sales for early delivery embrace 250 tcs. Western Steam, in lots, at 10 9-16c., 100 tcs. Cracklin at 9c., small lots of Western Kettle at 10⅜c., 150 tcs. City Steam at 10¼c., small lots of No. 1 City at 10c.@10¼c., and Refined at 10¾c.@11c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 75 tcs., June options, at 10⅝c.@10 11-16c., closing at 10⅝c.; 2,250 tcs., July, at 10 13-16c.@10⅞c., closing at 10¾c.@10 13-16c., and 3,000 tcs., August, at 11c., closing at 10 15-16c....Beef quiet at former figures....Butter much depressed, particularly Western, and rather difficult to place, especially other than the best grades, quotations showing considerable irregularity. We quote: Firkins and Tubs ranging from 27c.@35c. for ordinary to strictly choice State and near-by products, 30c.@37c. for fair to extra choice do., pails, and 20c.@30c. for Western....Cheese has been moderately active, in some instances, easier prices, though on strictly prime to choice stock holders show firmness. State Factory, new to very choice, quoted at 13c.@17c., chiefly at 15c.@16½c. for good to choice; State Dairy, 7c.@16c.; Western, 7½c.@15c.

RICE—Has been comparatively quiet, yet quoted steady. Carolina quoted at $7 50@$9 for common to choice; Rangoon at $7 12½@$7 25, free, and $3 40@$3 50, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 37½ ₱ 100 lbs. Sales include 500 bags Rangoon, in bond, at $3 45, gold.

SKINS—Have been moderately sought after at about previous prices. Deer quoted: Honduras, 62½c.; Vera Cruz, 65c.; Guatemala, 67½c.; Central American, trimmed, 62½c.; Central American, not trimmed, 55c.; Sisal, 61c.; Angostura, 52½c.; Para, 64c.; Puerto Cabello, 55c., currency, ₱ lb. Tampico Goat, 48c.@50c.; Matamoras, 48c.@50c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@49c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@47½c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Cape, 32c.@36c.; Madras, ₱ skin, 45c.@50c.; Patna, 35c.@39c., currency, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Generally dull and heavy within the previous range. Buyers insist on a reduction, in view of the recent very large arrivals. Sales, 189 hhds. refining Muscovado at 7½c.@7¾c.; 240 hhds. Guadaloupe at 7c.@7⅝c.; 32 hhds. St. Croix at 7⅝c.; 96 hhds. Porto Rico at 8c., and 197 bxs. Clayed at 7¾c.@8⅜c., ₱ lb....Refined declined ⅛c. ₱ lb. on a slow trade.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow steady and in fair request; sales, 131,000 lbs. at 7⅝c.@7¾c. for fair to strictly prime....Stearine quiet but firm at 11⅞c.@12c. for best samples; 50 tcs. Western sold on private terms.

WHISKY—Advanced to 98c. on sales of 300 bbls.

WOOL—The general market shows firmness as to values, on very moderate offerings of most kinds of stock, thus tending to retard operations, though a fair demand is noted for supplies, partly on trade account. Some further additions of New Clip California have been made to the available supply, the better grades of which meet with a comparatively prompt sale at very full prices. Sales have been reported here since our last of equal to 112,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at 44c.@56c.; 2,500 lbs. Washed Delaine stock at 56c.; 11,500 lbs. Scoured at from 53c.@95c.; 13,500 lbs. Georgia, part at 39c.; 25,000 lbs. Combing at 43c.@55c., the inside price for low grade Southern; 6,000 lbs. Oregon at 35c.; 5,500 lbs. Nevada at 32c.@33c.; 385 pks. and 14,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at from 28c.@50c., chiefly at 40c.@50c.; 190 pks. Black and 1,200 lbs. Lamb's on private terms; 206,000 lbs. Texas, in lots, at 20c.@33c.; 7,000 lbs. choice new do. at 35c.; 420 pks. and 125,000 lbs. California Fall at from 21½c.@27c.; 25,000 lbs. California Spring at 28c.@32c.; 100 bales new do. at 35c.@38c.; 50,000 lbs. do., to arrive, at 34c.@36c., the latter an extreme rate; 125,000 lbs. Montevideo at 34½c.@36½c.; 10,000 lbs. New-Zealand at 45c.@47½c.; 45 bales and 33,000 lbs. Australian at from 50c.@63c., the latter price for very choice; about 500 bales Creole and 75 bales Mestiza Pulled on private terms; 150 bales Cape, part at 34c.@35½c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—There has been more activity in the way of berth freights, chiefly in the line of Grain engagements, but at easier rates. General cargo has been moving very slowly, and the representatives of the steam-ship lines reported much difficulty in getting offers of Provisions, Cotton, &c., for prompt shipment. The chartering business was slow, with rates quoted about as before....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain at 10d.; 44,000 bushels do. at 10½d. ₱ bushel; 270 bales Cotton, in lots, at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 1,000 bxs. Bacon, mainly at 40s.; 650 bxs. Cheese on private terms....For London, by sail, 250 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Wheat on private terms; 1,300 bags Oil-cake at 27s. 6d., and 25 hhds. Tobacco at 32s. 6d....For Glasgow, by steam, 300 bxs. Cheese at 50s., and 200 bxs. Bacon on private terms....For Bristol, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain reported at 12d. ₱ bushel; 400 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs.; 50 tons Oil-cake at 50s. ₱ ton.... For the United Kingdom or the Continent, a German bark, 250 tons, with sugar, reported from Huanchaco, at 72s. 6d.@75s....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 471 tons, hence with about 3,500 quarters Grain, at 7s. 6d.; an Italian bark, 547 tons, hence, with about 3,600 quarters do., on private terms; a Norwegian bark, 520 tons, with about 3,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, and 5s. 3d., with privileges extending to the Continent; and a French bark, 714 tons, with Nitrate, reported from Iquique, at 67s. 6d.@70s. ....For the Continent, excluding Dutch ports, a Swedish bark, 672 tons, with about 4,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. for Refined, or 5s. 6d. for Crude....For Antwerp, by sail, equal to 150 tons Provisions, on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 100 tcs. Lard, and 3,900 pks. Merchandize, at current rates.... For Rotterdam, by steam, 30,000 bushels Grain, (forward shipments,) on private terms....For Alexandria, an Italian bark, 358 tons, hence, with about 12,000 cases Petroleum, reported at 33c. and £10 gratuity.... For New-York, a German bark, 367 tons, with Sugar, reported from Cerro Azul, at 72s.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 13, 1874.

At One Hundredth Street Yards on this forenoon trade in Beeves was fair, at, however, rather low rates, when the quality of the herds on sale is considered, which was from common to good, being generally fat corn-fed animals, well ripe, though a little coarse. Prices ranged from 10c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 10 cwt. on 57 lbs. to 58 lbs. to the cwt. net. Milch Cows sold from $45@$85 ₱ head, calves included. Calves were very poor in quality and very slow of sale from 5c.@7c. ₱ lb. Woolly Sheep sold from 8c.@8½c. ₱ lb.; Woolly Calls at 7c. ₱ lb. Shorn Sheep sold from 7c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Live Hogs were not quoted. City Dressed sold on a moderate trade from 7⅜c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Yards—T. Gellis sold for self 270 generally fair Illinois Steers from 10c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight from 6½ to 10 cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for self 48 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. 76 coarse Illinois Steers from 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 118 fair Illinois Steers, from 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 45 generally good Illinois Steers from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 8½ cwt. strong; for J. B. Hunter 34 common Missouri Steers at 10c. ₱ lb. and $1 on ₱ head, weight 6¾ cwt. Eastman & Westheimer sold for J. B. Hunter 135 fair Missouri Steers from 11c.@11⅜c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; Siegel & Moses sold for selves 32 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 122 coarse fat Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight from 7½ to 7¾ cwt.; 59 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. Also at same yards were sold 2 Calves, average weight 110 lbs. ₱ head, at 5c. ₱ lb.; 15 Calves, average weight 120 lbs. ₱ head, at 6c. ₱ lb.; 15 Calves, average weight 146 lbs. ₱ head, at 7c. ₱ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—Hume & Elliott sold 144 Shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 12,390 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 37 Shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 3,080 lbs., at 7⅝c. ₱ lb.; 53 Shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 4,450 lbs., at 7⅝c. ₱ lb.; 80 Shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 6,830 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 107 Shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 10,060 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 52 Woolly Ohio Sheep, weight 4,670 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 40 Woolly Ohio Sheep, weight 3,170 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 132 Virginia Lambs, weight 6,470 lbs., at 11c. ₱ lb.; 11 Virginia Lambs, weight 500 lbs., at 11½c. ₱ lb.; 176 Calves, weight 20,790 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 181 Calves, weight 22,170 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 92 Calves, weight 11,850 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 104 Calves, weight 12,720 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb. William Elliott sold 200 Shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 14,230 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 203 Woolly Ohio Sheep, weight 17,950 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb. P. McCabe sold since Monday last, 18 Cows, with their Calves, from $40@$55@$65@$70@$85 ₱ head.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market—Judd & Buckingham sold 651 Shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 52,650 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 325 Shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 36,300 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 26 Woolly Culls, weight 1,830 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.

Wholesale Prices of Dressed Meats Direct from City Slaughter-Houses—Beef in Sides, 8½c.@10c. ₱ lb.; Fore-quarters, 7½c.@9c. ₱ lb.; in Hind-quarters, 10½c.@12½c. ₱ lb.; in Ribs, 13c.@16c. ₱ lb. Veals, 6c.@9c.@12½c. ₱ lb.; a few selected Veals from 13c.@14c. ₱ lb.; Mutton, 8c.@14c. ₱ lb.; Spring Lambs, 18c.@22c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross Arrivals at Weehawken Yards for Week Ending May 11, 1874—4,989 Sheep, 142 Calves, 7,308 Hogs, 15 Horses, all on transit to New-York City, chiefly consigned to West Fortieth Street Hog Yards.

Fresh Arrivals for Yesterday and To-day at One Hundredth Street Yards—758 head of horned Cattle, 5 Cows, 406 Calves, 15 Sheep.

Fresh Arrivals for Yesterday and To-day at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards—1,815 Sheep and Lambs, 54 Calves.

Fresh Arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for Yesterday and To-day—3,802 Hogs, 1,004 Sheep.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 13.—Cattle—The receipts to-day were 561 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,596 head, or 388 cars, against 395 cars for same time last week. The market was lively at a strong ⅛c.@¼c. decline on last week's figures. There was a large attendance of country buyers, who did the bulk of the business. Eastern buyers holding off. About 1,800 head were disposed of. Sales of 1,200 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 977 to 1,441 lbs., at $5 50@$6 50; 150 head Texas Steers, ranging from 985 to 1,113 lbs., at $5 25@$5 95; 40 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,072 to 1,102 lbs., at $6; 100 head Cherokee Steers, ranging from 893 to 1,008 lbs., at $5@$5 50; 17 head Michigan Steers, averaging 1,223 lbs., at $5 90; 150 head Canada Steckers, ranging from 772 to 847 lbs., at $4 50@$5 10. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 1,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,000 head, against 7,000 head for same time last week. The market was weak, prices off ¼c. from yesterday. Sales of 382 head Illinois Sheep, ranging 82 lbs. to 92 lbs. at $6 50@$7 50; 199 head Michigan Sheep, averaging 76 lbs., at $7 75; 567 head Ohio clipped Sheep, ranging from 70 lbs. to 84 lbs., at $4 50@$6 50. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 2,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,300 head, against 16,300 head for same time last week. The market was dragging at $5@$5 25 for Yorkers, and $5 75@$5 90 for heavy Hogs. Milch Cows were dull; receipts liberal; prices rules from $30@$50.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY TO-DAY:

I.

PASSAGES FROM THE LIFE OF CHARLES KNIGHT,

Publisher, author, and leader in the work of Popular Education; editor of the "Penny Encyclopædia," "The Libraries of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge," and "The Popular History of England." Revised and slightly abridged from the English edition. Large 12mo, about 500 pages. Cloth, extra, $2 50.

Mr. Knight's life possessed special interest from his association during a most important half century with nearly all classes of the leading and thinking men of Great Britain, and in this volume we have the story of his labors simply and dramatically told in his own language.

II.

The number for May of SCIENCE GOSSIP,

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ELECTIONS.

PRODUCE BANK, PARK PLACE, CORNER COLLEGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, May 12, 1874.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the PRODUCE BANK, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors:

ALFRED BENNETT,	S. T. WYGANT,
N. H. DECKER,	ERNST GREENFIELD,
EUGENE ELSWORTH,	F. H. LEGGETT,
WM. BUCK,	S. T. MEYER,
ISAAC ROSENWALD,	W. H. WOGLOM,
RICHARD VOSE,	SAMUEL HOFFMAN,
WM. B. C. CARPENTER,	ROBT. G. ROLSTON,
JAMES KAY,	E. P. LOOMIS,
SAMUEL G. COURTNEY,	JOHN R. PLATT,
THOS. L. RAYMOND.	

For Inspectors:

THOS. LORD, JR., D. BLAKE BONNETT, THEO. CURRAN.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Mr. THOS. L. RAYMOND was unanimously re-elected President.

SAMUEL CONOVER, Cashier.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

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With the aid of this Freezer a most delicious dessert of Ice-cream, Water Ice, or Frozen Fruits, Custards, &c., may be frozen in from five to eight or ten minutes, at the will of the operator, with almost no trouble, and but trifling expense. It is acknowledged the "Best Freezer in the World," and a luxury no family should be without. For sale by the trade generally. If you want the best inquire for BLATCHLEY'S FREEZER, and if not for sale in your town, send direct to CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer, No. 506 Commerce st., Philadelphia.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR NURSE FOR A HOSPITAL for ladies; she must be efficient, and come well recommended. Apply before 10 in the morning or after 6 P. M. at No. 11 West 47th st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDISH LAUNDRESS to assist in chamber-work in a small private family. Address or call at No. 16 East 69th st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS TO GO A short distance in the country. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 219 East 19th st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE; BEST OF REFERENCES required. Apply immediately at No. 210 West 14th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 509 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY GERMAN GIRLS AND women, and other good, reliable servants of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country, at the PROTESTANT HOME, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., conducted by American ladies.

AT BOOKHAM'S, REMOVED TO NO. 309 4TH av.—All employers in want of superior help are invited to call at new office, near 23d st. Now on hand French, English, Irish, German, Welsh and Swede; excellent cooks, nurses, ladies' maids, &c.; all nations.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell, will be found a large number of very desirable servants, highly recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also waiters.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS GERMAN servants for all capacities constantly found at Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st. Mrs. LOWE.

BY ONE GENERAL HOUSE-WORKER, one chamber-maid and waitress, and two nurses, all with first-class references. Apply at Mrs. Hardman's Grand Central Employment Office, No. 1,325 Broadway, near 36th st.

COMPANION, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO recommend a very respectable Swedish person as lady's companion or to take care of one child; the best City reference. Call at No. 262 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND GIRL, with best of reference, as chamber-maid and waitress; has been trained to habits of neatness and industry; is not afraid to work, and will go for moderate wages; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE AND SEAMstress.—By a Protestant young woman as chambermaid or nurse; is very fond of children and a good seamstress; has unexceptionable reference. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for M. O.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish Protestant young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid and a competent waitress; also a plain seamstress; can furnish good City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A bright, intelligent English Protestant girl, who understands her duties in every branch; is a good waitress, and understands the care and cleaning of silver; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid; would assist with washing and ironing, or children and plain sewing; can be highly recommended by her last employer. Address No. 493 7th av., near 37th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl to do chamber-work and take care of young children, or would do light house-work in a small family; the best of City references; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 391 8th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A TRUSTWORTHY, WORTHY American as first-class chamber-maid; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to growing children; good reference. Call or address Mrs. Livingston, No. 672 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT, BRIGHT, and active young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is competent, and pleasant disposition; good references. Inquire at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; no objection to the country. Call at No. 21 Spring st., Room No. 6.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German girl, as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; is thoroughly competent, and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 126 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL, TO DO CHAMBER-work and sewing, or to mind grown children; wishes to go to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No 136 West 13th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl. Call at No. 220 West 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman girl in a private family as chamber-maid; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best of reference. Call at No. 7 East 2d st., near Bowery.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid and to assist with the fine washing; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 223 West 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress; can be seen at present employer's. Call for two days, from 11 to 3, at No. 66 West 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family. Call at No. 277 West 12th st., basement.

CHAMBER-MAID AND ASSIST WITH THE washing; has twelve years' City reference from last employer. Call or address No. 107 East 16th st.

CARE OF CHILDREN, &c.—BY A COMPETENT person to take care of children or a baby, and do plain sewing; best of references. Apply at No. 340 East 34th st., second floor, back.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; very highly respected and recommended as being a superior cook; can do French and English and all other cooking; meats, games, soups, and all kinds of nice dishes, ices, creams; excellent baker; country or City; honest, sober, kind, and obliging. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SCOTCH sisters, with reference, together; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, and to do the washing together; are competent, temperate, and obliging; will try to please their employers and keep their places; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY sisters, to go together; one as cook; thoroughly understands her business; has been a cook for some years in England; the other as chamber-maid; is neat and orderly, and a first-class waitress; can care and clean silver; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A well-recommended young woman, who understands her business thoroughly; is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in best style; is an excellent washer and ironer; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A DESIRABLE, CAPABLE, NORTH OF Ireland woman, with best of reference, as cook; can bone, lard, make pastry, bread, &c.; willing to assist with washing, or would like to take sister as laundress; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soup, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also pastry, creams, ices; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED FRENCH WOMAN AS cook in a private family; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, pastry, &c.; unexceptionable City reference. Address French Cook, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COOK — IN THE COUNTRY, BY A YOUNG woman as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker, &c.; is willing to make herself useful. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's.

COOK, WASHER, IRONER.—BY A SWEDISH young woman; is an excellent cook and thoroughly good at washing, ironing, &c.; City or country; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN; good bread and biscuit baker; good City reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 Hester st., between the Bowery and Chrystie st.

COOK.—BY A COLORED YOUNG WOMAN; OR FOR general house-work; City or country; is very neat, tidy, and obliging; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, as first-class cook in a private family; understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; highly recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—OR AN EXcell nt laundress, &c., by a good, capable, willing young woman, with good references; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD FAMILY COOK, WHO IS clean and respectful; can do good family cooking and excellent baking; City or country; has good references. Call at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL AS COOK IN a small family, or would do light house-work; the best of City reference; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 391 8th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands soups, meats, game, jellies, pastry; is an excellent baker; good reference. Call at No. 266 West 24th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR CITY OR country; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Call for two days, No. 115 West 19th st., first floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISH woman, as good plain cook; expert at bread and pastry; excellent washer and ironer; best reference. Apply at No. 245 East 44th st., near 2d av.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; meats, soups, boning, larding; can get up all kinds of side-dishes. Call at No. 852 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; understands all branches of cooking, besides bread and pastry; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands all kinds of good cooking; best City references from last employer. Call at No. 117 West 24th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK; HAS the best of City references; wishes a kitchen maid if possible. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK AND TO assist in washing and ironing; five years' City references. Call for two days at No. 157 West 51st st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK; is highly recommended; City or country. Inquire at No. 279 Bowery; entrance Houston st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK and to do the coarse washing; good City reference. Call at No. 539 3d av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR CITY OR country; best City reference. Call at No. 227 West 31st st., between 7th and 8th avs., second bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—IN COUNTRY, BY mother and daughter, in boarding-house or hotel; one as cook and chamber-maid and washing; willing to make themselves useful to their employers. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best reference from present employer. Call at No. 552 5th av.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK, TRAINED IN France, to go to the country; gets up handsome dinners for balls, parties, &c.; understands a dairy and bread-baking; best City reference. Address M. M., Box No. 27 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS dress-maker, the work of a few more ladies at her own house; would go out; fits and trims in latest style. Call at No. 746 6th av.

FAMILIES REQUIRING HELP FOR ANY situation may provide themselves with the best of all nationalities, by applying in person or by written order at the FRENCH OFFICE, No. 68 West 37th st.

GOVERNESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG French person, as nursery governess or ladies' maid; thoroughly competent in both capacities; can teach French and German; good seamstress and hair-dresser. Call or address 882½ Broadway, in the store.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY, WHO IS A GOOD MUSIcian and linguist, wishes to give her services in return for board; can also cut out and make dresses, and would make herself useful many ways. Call or address M., No. 114 East 36th st.

GOVERNESS.—BY A FRENCH LADY AS NURsery governess; would take entire charge of the education of two or three children; best references given. Address PIGUET BROTHERS, No. 17 Maiden lane.

ATTENTION!

All persons desirous of procuring competent male or female help can be promptly suited and have their references thoroughly investigated by leaving their orders at ODELL'S, NO. 109 WEST 34TH ST., CORNER BROADWAY. We have on hand to-day a large number of servants for City and country. Come and see, at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan, to take charge of a house for the Summer; the best of City references given. Call at or address No. 120 East 32d st., between Lexington and 4th avs.; ring third bell.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE and highly recommended young woman; in City or country. Apply after 10 A. M. Thursday at Bedell's Agency, No. 340 4th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A MAN AND WIFE, OF highest respectability and capability, would take charge of a furnished or unfurnished house during the Summer. Address Careful, No. 485 2d av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL, for general work; is a good cook and laundress; would not object to any part of the country where she can have the comforts of a home; will go for moderate wages; good references. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG, ACTIVE young woman, who is a good plain cook; will wash and iron, and willing to make herself generally useful; is obliging and well tempered; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY, USEFUL YOUNG girl; can do house-work nicely to suit; City or country; wages no object, only steady home; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A very respectable French young woman; excellent seamstress; cut and fit, operate, dress-make, dress hair, and wait on a lady in the nicest manner; City or country; or will take a nurse's place; very best testimonials. Apply at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS, English Protestant; learned her business in a Grey laundry; has best of City references from private families; in a first-class family; can do vests, pants, and all fineries in best manner; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

LAUNDRESS. — BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, as superior laundress; can do French fluting, box plaiting, and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine work; very best City testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies fineries in superior style; can furnish excellent reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; has no objections to the country; has five years' reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 217 East 29th st., Room 17.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can furnish the very best of City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class laundress or chamber-maid; four years' reference from last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 165 East 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS with three years' good City reference. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who understands her business thoroughly, in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 490 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAUNdress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 543 7th av., corner 39th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman, who is thoroughly capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, or to bring it up by hand; willing to leave the City; best City reference as to capability and character, and everything that appertains to her duty. Address, for two days, C. D., Nurse, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NURSE.—AS THOROUGH INFANT'S NURSE BY A Protestant young woman; is capable of taking sole charge, and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country; would like to travel. Call at No. 109 West 15th st., rear building.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS a superior infant nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; can bring it up on bottle; has three and a half years' City reference from her last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WHO IS a thorough infant's nurse; takes the entire charge from its birth or to bring it up by hand; has the best of City references as to capacity, character, and everything that appertains to her duty. Call at No. 217 East 29th st., Room No. 15.

NURSE.—BY A WOMAN WITH EIGHT YEARS' reference as nurse; is also a good seamstress and very fond of children; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE AND EXPERIENCED young English woman to go to California with a family as infant's nurse or nurse to growing children; would travel with a lady. Address H. R., Box No. 45 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NURSE—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY AN EXPErienced English Protestant woman as child's nurse; capable of taking it from its birth; or nurse to invalid lady or gentleman; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTant as nurse and seamstress; is gentle and quiet, well recommended, and willing to leave the City; can use a machine, and sews very neatly by hand; willing to be useful. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, as infant's nurse; can do all kinds of family sewing; will assist in chamber-work; is willing and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH young woman; is a good seamstress and would like to take charge of small or growing children; can furnish good reference. Inquire for V. at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS first-class nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth, take care of children, and do sewing; no objections to the country; the best of City reference. Call at No. 214 East 28th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS invalid's nurse; well recommended, and perfectly understands the care of children. Call at No. 232 West 31st st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN as an invalid lady's nurse and sew; a good home preferred to high wages; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 6 West 49th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COMpetent nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby or wait on a lady; the country preferred, or to travel. Call at No. 488 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl as nurse; would assist in chamber-work; is willing; best City reference from last place. Call or address No. 140 West 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; CAN take a baby from its birth; excellent City reference; no objections to the country. Call or address No. 306 East 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class nurse; understands the care of a baby from birth; good reference; willing; City or country. Call at No. 490 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A VERY HONEST, GOOD GERMAN girl as nurse and chamber-maid; is very willing; City or country. Inquire at No. 93 East Houston st.

ONLY SWEDISH OFFICE.—SWEDISH, GERman, French servants only; cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses; also male help. MAURELL LINDGUIST, (Swede,) Proprietor, No. 108 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON IN a private family in the City as seamstress, to wait on a delicate or invalid lady and take charge of her room, or to assist with light chamber-work; understands family sewing and dress-making; can operate; the very best City references. Call at No. 244 East 28th st. for two days.

SEAMSTRESS. — BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as seamstress by week or month in private families; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and several other machines; understands all kinds of dress-making; or would go as lady's maid; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call or address Dress-maker, No. 28 West 13th st., all the week.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as seamstress and to do chamber-work or to take care of children; can operate on machine; best City reference. Call at No. 952 1st av., between 52d and 53d sts., second floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS seamstress; would do chamber-work or take care of growing children; good reference. Call for two days at No. 118 West 30th st., rear.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress and chamber-maid; no objection to a short way in the country. Call for two days at No. 543 7th av., bakery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as seamstress, and to do light chamber-work; good City reference. Call at 164 West 11th st.

TRAVELING COMPANION AND SECRETARY to a Lady. References exchanged. Address "Secretary," *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY SCOTCH girl, as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad dressings perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has best City reference from last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of references from her last place. Apply at No. 130 West 20th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS IN a respectable family; understands the care of silver and making salads; good reference. Call or address No. 131 West 32d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS WAITress; thoroughly understands her duties; unexceptionable City reference; City or country. Call at No. 316 East 32d st.

WAITRESS.—A LADY WHO IS ABOUT LEAVING town wishes to obtain a situation for her waitress in the country. Apply at No. 44 West 19th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; expert at her duties in every respect; best City reference. Call at No. 131 West 28th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS for a private family; with five years' City reference. Call at No. 167 East 33d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan; takes care of the silver and dining-room in style. Call at her present employer's, 88 East 39th st.

MALES.

BAR-KEEPER OR WINE-ROOM.—BY AN honest, steady, sober man, who understands the business perfectly; best of references. Address George, No. 224 West 11th st., rear.

BUTLER.—BY A FRENCHMAN (SINGLE) AS BUTler or valet; speaks English thoroughly; understands his business; City reference from present employers. Address, by letter, Frenchman, 695 6th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG MAN; UNDERSTANDS ALL kinds of French, German, and American cooking; would like a place in a hotel or restaurant; can furnish the very best of reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, OR USEFUL Man.—By a Scotch Protestant young man; good, careful driver; excellent groom; understands the care of horses, carriages, harness, &c.; or would take charge and do the work on a gentleman's place; very highly recommended; honest, sober, very industrious, and obliging; country or City. Call at No. 309 4th av.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE, together; man is an excellent coachman and groom, and willing to make himself generally useful; wife is a good plain cook and an excellent laundress; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation; highly recommended. Address D. V., Box No. 82 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS coachman or groom; can make himself useful about a gentleman's place, and take charge of and milk cows; is strictly temperate; best City reference. Call on or address Rev. Mr. Brown for M. D., St. George's Chapel of Free Grace, East 19th st., below 1st av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble single colored man, aged forty years, who is well experienced both in grooming and driving; lived in Mr. C. W. Lawrence's family seven years, and has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WITH the best City and country references; safe and careful driver; understands the care of horses and carriages; would go a short distance in the country; six years in his last place. Call or address G. J. D., No. 119 West 37th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; IS A Protestant; understands the care of horses and carriages; is a good groom and careful driver; has the best City reference; no objections to the country. Call on or address W. E., 119 West 37th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN; FOUR years' reference; thoroughly understands the business; no objections to the country; expectations as regards salary, moderate; willing to make himself generally useful. Address H. W., No. 311 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; IS WILLING to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; good references. Apply or address W. L., Mr. Hays' saddlery store, Richmond Road, Staten Island, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN and gardener, or useful man on a gentleman's place; understands all kinds of vegetable gardening; has best references. Apply at No. 645 6th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUrope desires a situation for his coachman, who has been with him some time, and is a good reliable man. Apply at private stable, No. 162 West 56th st., between 6th and 7th avs., or to John S. Kennedy, 41 Cedar st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DISPOSING OF HIS horses wishes to procure a situation for his coachman; single; three years' reference; will be found willing and obliging. Address H. L. A., No. 64 Nassau st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN (COLORED) AS coachman; one that thoroughly understands his business; can give three years' good City reference. Apply at No. 136 East 17th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN; is not afraid of work; has the best of reference; City and country. Address J. S., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business; City or country. Call or address James, present employer's, No. 26 Lafayette place.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO THORoughly understands his business in every respect; will be found willing and obliging; very best of City reference. Call or address Thomas, at 30 East 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, (English,) one who thoroughly understands his business in a private family. Call or address P. P., No. 140 West 50th st., private stables.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—THOROUGHLY understands his business in all its branches; age twenty-seven, English. Address for two days G. L., No. 133 West 38th st., private stable.

COACHMAN. — SINGLE; FIRST-CLASS CITY driver; no objection to City or country; has five years' reference from last place. Address A. M., No. 116 West 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; no objections to the country. Address H. W., No. 311 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDERstands the business thoroughly; best City reference. Call or address P. N., No. 62 West 43d st.

FOOTMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, LATELY landed, as footman or waiter; highly recommended by last employer in the old country and gentlemen in this City; would take a coachman's place in the country. Address S. S., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THORoughly understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables and keeping a gentleman's place in order; understands the care of horses thoroughly; can milk; will make himself useful; five years' best City reference. Address B. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, SINgle, as practical gardener; willing to devote all his time to the interest of his employer. Address P. McGinnis, in care of R. B. Parsons, Flushing, Long Island.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE young man who is a good groom, also very careful driver, and understands keeping carriages and harness in nice order; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GROOM, &c.—BY A GERMAN GROOM AND coachman, single, with a first-class party; thoroughly experienced with race horses; highest testimonials as to ability, &c. Address H. B., No. 223 West 17th st.

GROOM, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS GROOM or footman in private family; can drive, wait on tables, and be generally useful; best reference; not afraid to work. Call or address Groom, No. 331 West 41st, first floor.

HOSTLER—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE, Germans; the man as hostler, farm-hand, and generally useful man; the wife to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or as general servant; are desirable, reliable, and neat help, faithful and intelligent, and will take low wages; best references. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

SERVANT.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED NINETEEN years, who has had little experience, but willing and anxious to learn; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK, COOK, &c. —By a man and wife, aged twenty-six years; no children; man can take care of and drive horses; can care for cattle, milk, do gardening, care for poultry, &c.; wife is a good cook, washer, and ironer; will do general house-work; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN who is willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; fully understands the care of horses; is anxious to obtain a steady situation; good references. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

USEFUL BOY.—BY AN AMERICAN, AGED eighteen years, who can take care of horses and drive, milk, take care of cows, do chores, assist in garden, &c.; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

VALET.—BY A FRENCHMAN (SPEAKS ENGLISH) as valet to a gentleman or in a private family; no objections to travel; good City references. Address Frenchman, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WAITER AND NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE French couple; the man as waiter, thoroughly competent; the woman as nurse and seamstress; highest testimonials; would go separate. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER who understands his business thoroughly, and has unexceptionable City references; speaks English perfectly. Address X. Y., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN IN A PRIvate family as waiter; best references from last employer; no objection to the country. Call on or address Waiter, No. 319 6th av., grocery store.

WAITER—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG man and his sister in the same house; the man as first-class waiter, the girl as first-class chamber-maid; would like the country; the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 514 West 39th st.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who loosened the wheels of my wagon Saturday, May 9; it was done between the hour of 3:30 and 4:30 A. M., at either the *Sun* or *Times* Office. Apply to JOSEPH J. GOODE, Goode's News Agency, 249 3d av.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Camille—Miss Clara Morris, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. Stuart Robson.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Divorce—Mr. Gen. Clarke, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—The Gladiator—Mr. John McCullough, Mr. W. E. Sheridan.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—School—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Humpty Dumpty—Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. C. K. Fox.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Nick Whiffles—In and Out of Place—Wilson Brothers.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Chariot Races—Gymnastic Acts—Menagerie. Matinee.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performances afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Farces, Sirgles, Conculities—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour

THE COLOSSEUM.—Cyclorama of London by Night—Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Magic and Leugerdemain by Prof. Herrmann.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night's Concert—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

STEINWAY HALL—At 3 P. M.—Grand Concert—Miss Pauline Canissa, Messrs. Pfueger, Lehman, and others.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Antiquities, Paintings, Statuary, &c.

[illegible] ART GALLERY.—Exhibition of Paintings.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Secretary Richardson still remains in office—which is about as curious a piece of news as we are called upon to report to-day.

The news from Arkansas continues to be of much the same character as that which we have reported for days past. Several scenes of violence took place yesterday in Little Rock, and the regular troops were called out to suppress them. Brooks and Baxter are evidently determined to keep up their little war until they are put down by a force stronger than that which either of them possesses. Brooks had his turn at bragging on Tuesday, and yesterday Baxter followed suit. He gives notice that if the Legislature recognizes him as Governor, and if the President permits the Federal troops to "interfere as they have been doing," he will protect himself. The two Parrott guns from Texas have arrived, and Baxter evidently intends to make them useful. The Legislature has organized, but the withdrawal of a Brooks man can at any moment leave it without a quorum. Baxter is receiving fresh additions to his forces, and appears at this moment to be occupying a stronger position than Brooks. Nothing has been done in Washington to interfere with the programme of the rival Governors, which will doubtless be satisfactory to them.

The Senatorial question was decided in Connecticut last night by the nomination of Hon. Wm. W. Eaton by the Democratic caucus. Mr. Eaton became known to the country during the war as one of the most bitter of the class then termed "copperheads." In fact, it may be said that had it not been for his malignant opposition to the Government in its efforts to put down the rebellion, he would never have been known to the nation at all. Sending a man with such a record to the United States Senate is in perfect harmony with Democratic traditions and principles, but hardly in keeping with present needs or public expectation. The Democrats will, of course, urge that Mr. Eaton is a man of "acknowledged ability" and "unblemished private character;" but the people will remember the position he took during the war, and conclude that by the selection of such a man the Democrats have not advanced very far beyond their stand-point of 1861.

The Senate made no progress worth mentioning in the consideration of the Finance bill yesterday, beyond voting down a rather vague and complicated amendment of Mr. Scott's. The gentlemen known as inflationists are now engaged, under the lead of Mr. Wright, of Iowa, in seeking to reduce the ratio of greenbacks retired to national bank notes authorized from one-half to one-fourth. It is hardly necessary to say that this would nearly destroy whatever merit the bill may have, and deprive it of the approval of the conservative portion of the community. The bill can be tolerated, in its present form, because it promises a beginning of a right policy. But we should, in all frankness, advise the inflationists not to reject this measure. They will not get one that will suit them better. The tenor of the debate yesterday showed that fact as plainly as any one could desire. Mr. Chandler declared that the Wright amendment would kill the bill, if it were carried, and he undoubtedly spoke the sentiments of the anti-inflationists in the Senate, and in the country at large as well. The Finance Committee went to the very limit of prudence in framing the bill as it now stands. If its good points are to be whittled down, and its bad ones extended, let us know it at once, and the country will be content to let matters stand as they are. The inflationists can take their choice.

A little squad of "Liberal Republicans," headed by Mr. John Cochrane, met yesterday in Albany, to take counsel in regard to the political action of the "party" this Fall. It is said that they favor a separate "convention," to be held before the conventions of the other parties. The idea is a good one. If carried out, it will be the best means for putting the Liberal candidates on the market. Indeed, it would seem to be the only means by which they can hope to command any price at all. After the Democratic nominations are made up, they will stand a small chance. In driving a bargain there is nothing like putting on a bold face, and behaving as if you thought your wares were worth something, especially when, as in this case, they are worth nothing.

The differences in the Spanish Ministry, the solution of which was postponed till after the relief of Bilbao, have now led to a reconstruction of the Cabinet. To understand the significance of this event, it must be remembered that Spanish politics have resolved themselves into a contest between three great parties. First, the Socialist Republican element, calling itself Federal, and ranged on a variety of systems under the leadership of Figueras, Salmeron, and Pi y Margall. Next, an almost completely fused party, composed of unitarian Republicans, under Castelar, and the so-called Radicals, having a tendency toward constitutional monarchy, but now declared Republicans, with Zorilla and Martos for leaders. Next, the Conservatives, who accept the Republic as a merely provisional device, and who correspond to the various fractions of monarchists, on whom the French Marshalate loans for support. The reconstruction of the Ministry is undoubtedly a triumph for the latter party, and several of the names in the new Cabinet show that the recent "Alfonsist scare" was not altogether without foundation.

There is a liberal appropriation for sprinkling the drives above Central Park, and we hope Commissioner Van Nort will make good use of it during the present season. These roads are used daily by thousands of our citizens, and if the dust is not kept down, they can in no sense serve the purpose for which they were constructed. To drive in a crowd of dust for several miles is not only the extreme of physical discomfort, but is dangerous to health. Mr. Van Nort can in no way earn the gratitude of many of our people as by doing his duty in this matter. The drives above the Central Park are too grand, and are in too constant demand, to be rendered worthless during the season when they should be of the greatest value.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT ON CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

A very sensible letter from Mr. John Bright to Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, of the Civil Service Commission, is published this morning. The civil service system of Great Britain, in its present condition, differs from the new system partially in operation in our country in several important particulars. In the first place, it is more extended in its scope, and more thorough in its application. In the next place, it is more rigid, and leaves a good deal less room for the exercise of the discretion of the appointing power. The British system has been very justly criticised on the ground that many of its requirements are absurdly disproportioned to the duties of the office to be filled. Elaborate examinations are enforced which are often utterly foreign to the position for which the person examined is a candidate, while questions calculated to correctly test his fitness for that position are sometimes entirely neglected. We believe this is an objection to which our own system is not open. There is, moreover, in our system a provision of great practical importance, and calculated to serve as a corrective to nearly all the errors that may creep into the system from any source. This is the appointment of candidates on probation only. If it is found in the course of the probation—which lasts for six months—that the examination has failed to give a correct impression of the officer's capacity, and that he is not fitted for the position, his appointment can be quietly allowed to lapse, and he can be remitted without any positive act of dismissal to private life. It is obvious that a system without this feature is much more liable to produce unfortunate results than one that possesses it.

But Mr. Bright reports that the British system, with whatever defects it may be burdened, "has met with general approval, and, after the experience of some years, it would be impossible to go back to the old system." We have not the slightest doubt that a similar verdict will eventually be rendered concerning our own reform, when it shall have been applied fairly and vigorously on a scale sufficiently extended to test its merits. Those politicians who have found fault with it on the ground that it was going to build up a species of office-holding aristocracy in the country, would do well to reflect on Mr. Bright's opinion that in England the reformed system "is felt to be more just to all classes." Undoubtedly it is. So is the reformed system in this country. It is the old method—unhappily not yet supplanted—which gives rise to an office-holding class. Those who have watched the operations of the minor office-holders in our elections know only too well that no aristocracy could be more exclusive, grasping, arrogant, and unmindful of the general good than they are. A part, and a principal part, of their business is to control expressions of public opinion at every stage of a popular election, or of the proceedings that lead up to it, in the way that shall be most agreeable to themselves and their leaders. That is the way in which, according to Mr. Butler's theory, they are expected to pay for the offices they hold. And in that work they ordinarily engage with great zeal and unscrupulousness. Nothing could be more opposed than this to the notions that underlie our Government. Nothing could tend more to the demoralization of a people, and the paralysis of their best political energies. Any system that seeks to break up this one, is, therefore, a gain in precise proportion as it succeeds.

But the chief merit of the reform is the one the need for which is pointed out by Mr. Bright, "In these days," he says, "when so much is done by the Governments, and when so many persons are employed by them, it seems absolutely necessary to take precautions against the selection of incompetent men and against the corruption which, under the present administration, is always a menacing evil." It is precisely this which the reform seeks to accomplish, and bids fair to accomplish, if it can be thoroughly carried out. Men who are appointed for fitness only are sure to be more competent, and are likely to be more honest, than men who are appointed because they helped a Congressman to his nomination, or a Senator to his election. And Mr. Bright may be sure that this is something which "the good sense" of our people will, sooner or later, discover.

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

We have already recorded the resignation of two of the principal officers of the Brooklyn City Government—the Controller and the District Attorney—the latter being technically a county officer, but practically a member of the Government of the city, which contains all but a few thousand of the inhabitants of the county. The resignation of the Controller is happily now withdrawn. It would have deprived the city of an unusually able and devoted officer, who, greatly to the injury of his private affairs, has labored zealously and efficiently to bring order and responsibility into a department of the Government that had before been much disorganized. Mr. Schroeder not only performed the routine duties of his office with great care, but he has completely reformed the method of conducting its business, and compelled all the other departments to observe an amount of regularity and punctuality to which they had long been unaccustomed. It is to his sagacity also, and to the respect which his pure character and faithful services inspired, that the city owes the success of several of the most important measures of reform that have been carried through within the past three years. Mr. Schroeder has shared the fate of many other men engaged in similar tasks. He has been libeled in public and slandered in private; his motives have been impugned and his course misrepresented; but, in spite of this, and even, in some degree, in consequence of it, he has gained the hearty good opinion, the implicit confidence, of the great body of respectable men in the city. We are glad that he has abandoned the intention of resigning.

The resignation of Mr. Rodman, the District Attorney, on the other hand, is not very much to be regretted. He is a young man of pure intentions and good character, but utterly powerless to perform the very arduous and difficult duties of the office of District Attorney. That office has long been the greatest possible obstacle to good government in Brooklyn. Its pigeon-holes are crammed with indictments, against which political influence has served as a protection. Among these are four indictments against as many of the Commissioners of Charities, whose office has been filled with corruption and abuse; one against Isaac Badeau, Ex-Collector of Taxes; one against one Gill, recently Deputy Collector of Taxes; two or more against Ex-Aldermen of the city for participation in election frauds; one against Mr. Sprague, Ex-City Treasurer, for criminal neglect of his duty, and innumerable indictments against thieves, pickpockets, gamblers, and even murderers, of whom we believe there are eight or nine now in the Kings County Jail awaiting trial, and some of them as to whose guilt there is not a particle of doubt. There is no question that the condition of business in the District Attorney's office is very disgraceful to Brooklyn. Apart from the indolence and negligence that have marked its conduct, it is an open charge against it that it is in possession of very ugly secrets concerning powerful Democratic politicians which no Democratic District Attorney dare divulge.

It is to be hoped that Mr. John Winslow, the new District Attorney, will be able to make a change—a radical and sweeping change—in the office. Yet, too much must not be immediately expected of him. There remains but a short time, comparatively, in which to obtain the trial of indictments before the close of the courts for the long Summer vacation. The indictments themselves must meanwhile be carefully examined, since the practice of the office may easily have been to protect its friends by defective indictments, quite as much as by neglecting to try indictments after they were found. A man who was recently fined $2,000 and sentenced to a year's imprisonment in Kings County, was found to have had six or seven defective indictments framed against him for the same offense. Such monotonous mistakes have "method" in them. After the Summer vacation the county will be involved in what promises to be a warm political canvass, and the trial of political offenses will be proportionately difficult. At this election, the office of District Attorney must be again submitted to the people. So that it can be seen that Mr. Winslow has only a short time in which to make headway in a great task surrounded by great and peculiar difficulties and embarrassments. We hope, however, he will attack it with vigor, and do everything he possibly can in the time that he is sure of. That he will discharge his duties without "fear or favor," we are confident. We trust he will also discharge them with success.

COUNTRY LIFE IN TOWN.

The expectation seems to be very general that, owing to the dullness of business during the past eight months, an unusual number of people will remain in the City this Summer. A few suggestions, therefore, to those who have hitherto been in the habit of going out of town every year, as to the best possible manner of rendering their mode of passing the present Summer as nearly as possible like that to which they have been accustomed, will, we think, not be unwelcome.

One of the things needed in order to accomplish the object in question in the most effectual manner, will be for half a dozen families, or more, to club together, and all betake themselves to some one of their houses. The smallest of all the residences, if there be any choice in the matter, should generally be selected; but this point is not essential. Before the removal is made, each of the up-stairs rooms in the house to be occupied—except small ones at the end of halls—should be divided by board partitions, so thin that anything said above a whisper could be distinctly heard through them. Arrangements should be made to have the apartments on the two sides of these partitions always occupied by members of different families. The upper sashes of the windows should all be fastened so that they cannot be let down. The cords of the lower sashes should be cut or removed, and broken laths, pieces of old broom-handles, crooked sticks cut from trees, or some other equally convenient means of keeping the window open, should be substituted. It would be well if the house selected could be at a distance of at least two or three miles from any of the others. This would assist in giving the impression to friends and acquaintances that the inmates of the others had gone out of town—a most important object, and one which should on no account be kept out of view.

In regard to the table and house-keeping, under such an arrangement as that of which we are speaking, the principal requisites are that everything should be done in a hurry and nothing done well. Unless the number of families should be considerably greater than that we have suggested, the "help" should not exceed three individuals, or one to every ten or twelve persons. No unusual articles of food are required except "rich country milk and vegetables fresh from the garden." The former can easily be obtained by adding a pint and a half of Croton water to every quart of the liquid ordinarily furnished by the milkmen. The latter can be secured by purchasing vegetables in the City and keeping them in a warm place about as long as it would take to transport them to some rural retreat. The attendance on the table should be so managed that everybody, after being kept waiting to the last extremity of human endurance, should be helped to what somebody else has called for—a result all the more easily reached from the circumstance that there would generally be fifteen or twenty people shouting to one attendant at the same time.

The families comprising such a household should, for the most part, be entire strangers to each other. There is no objection, indeed, to any two of them having been previously well acquainted with one another, provided they are peculiarly uncongenial, or have formerly had a quarrel, which is sure to be revived on the slightest occasion. Among the youthful portion of the inmates of the house, there should always be two or three small boys who have a way of suddenly yelling at nervous ladies in dark entries, or one or two nice little girls who like to make faces at grown-up people and call them names. These juveniles should also be well drilled in practical jokes, and be required to make as much racket as possible very early in the morning. Some young men must be found to go to bed half drunk late at night, storming and singing along the passages. But more important than all this is the presence of three or four single ladies, whose life consists of one long sensation of amazement at the miserable manner in which parents "nowadays" bring up their children, and who make it their especial business to instruct all the mothers in the house in the art and duties of family government.

If the remarks we have made should, by means of the general adoption of our suggestions, prove detrimental to the business of rural resorts for citizens, we are sorry—but we cannot help it. Almost all improvements effecting a saving of labor and expense are temporarily unfavorable to the interests of many deserving individuals. We may hope, however, in the present case, that the improvement will not be so suddenly or so universally adopted as that those likely to be disadvantageously affected will not have time to be in a measure prepared for it.

CIVILIZATION EAST AND WEST.

If an American or an Italian were asked to compare the civilizations of their respective countries with that of Turkey, the suggestion would probably be received with indignation or derision. Yet in one respect, at least, the most decrepit of European nationalities has exhibited a degree of enlightened vigor which might be favorably imitated by either Italy or the United States. All three of these countries have been cursed in certain portions by organized systems of brigandage, but in Turkey alone does it appear that any systematic and persistent effort has been made for the extermination of the pest. The atrocities of the Thessalian bandits have been countless and extreme, and the Greek Government has been either powerless or unwilling to suppress them. Latterly, however, the Turkish Government has begun against them a vigorous campaign, which, under the direction of Mehemet Ali Pasha, seems to have been most successful. Twenty-nine of the brigands, it is reported, have been killed, as many more captured, and the remainder driven over the frontier, where they have been seized by the Greek authorities.

Comparing these results with those achieved either in our own Western States or in Southern Italy, the contrast, it must be confessed, is not flattering to Christian civilization. Looking at California and Missouri, overrun by ruffians like Vasquez and the Youngers, we have no great reason to boast of our superiority in this respect over the "Sick Man of the East." And Italy, from late accounts, has even less cause for congratulation. Brigandage, in the southern part of the Kingdom at least, appears to be as audacious and defiant as ever. A Sicilian gentleman was taken, not long since, in broad daylight, from his house, and had he not been lucky enough to escape, would have had, no doubt, to pay roundly for his ransom. Baron Porcari, a wealthy Neapolitan, was less fortunate. He, too, was seized by a party of brigands, in his own house, and carried off into the mountains, where he was required to produce the enormous ransom of 125,000 francs. Even to the marauders this demand seemed extortionate, for they afterward reduced it to one-half that amount. While awaiting its receipt from his brother, he was confined for eleven days in a cave opening high up on the face of an impecessible cliff. Through the mouth of his prison the luckless Baron could see the railway station, not ten miles distant, and trains whizzing by almost under his very nose. The contemplation must have added some exasperation to the bitterness of his position. A somewhat similar incident will be recalled to the reader of one of Samuel Ferguson's stories of Irish outlawry.

On the twelfth day the Baron managed to make his escape. But no sooner was he in safety, than he sent an urgent telegraphic dispatch to his brother requesting him to pay the stipulated ransom, as though he were still in the power of the brigands. And even with this precaution, he has not ventured to return to his estate. Nothing could more forcibly indicate the prevailing dread of these outlaws, or the little reliance that is placed upon the protection of the law. Indeed, with the abolition of the death penalty in some parts of Italy, and the general devotion of juries there, as in France, to that prompt travesty of justice implied in their favorite verdict of "guilty, with extenuating circumstances," this distrust of the law is scarcely to be wondered at. And, as the brigands are not troubled with any such thing as "extenuating circumstances" in reference to such of their victims as fail to comply with their conditions, and as they have a playful habit of expressing their disapprobation of delay in the payment of ransoms by slicing off in succession the ears, noses, and other supernumerary parts of their captives, the deference paid to their wishes is by no means extraordinary.

As we have said, the comparison here exhibited is by no means flattering, either to the Italians or to ourselves. What Turkey has done toward ridding herself of the plague of brigandage, more powerful and more enlightened nations should surely be able at least to emulate. We do not hear, however, that Vasquez is captured, or that the authorities of Missouri have so much as set on foot a vigorous pursuit of the villains who rob railway trains and murder detectives all along her borders. When that happens we may, perhaps, talk with a better grace of the "effete despotisms of the East."

ROBBING MERCHANTS.

Considering the heavy losses that have been sustained by most of the leading dry-goods and other merchants of this City, through the operations of swindlers in the guise of storekeepers, it seems strange that this class should continue to flourish. It seems almost as easy for an unknown applicant for credit to obtain it from many of our large business houses as for the customer of five, ten or fifteen years' standing. The first case giving strength to such an assumption was that of a so-called dealer in general merchandise, who, after having spent a few hundred dollars in fitting up a store—if we mistake not—in a Connecticut town, came to New-York with a bundle of beautifully printed cards, and proceeded to "patronize," in a most liberal manner, those merchants whom he found willing to believe his representations, and fill his orders for goods. A few days afterward the reputable dealers of the town in question saw so many boxes and packages arriving at the new store that they began to fear it was about to monopolize the best part of the trade. This uneasiness was increased when there appeared to be no end to the aforesaid boxes and packages. Very soon, the goods shipped away from the store seemed to be as considerable in amount as those going in. So long as the people of the town flocked there in quest of bargains, this fact caused only a slight suspicion of fraud; but when the excitement occasioned by the opening of the new store had worn away, and it was no longer an object of attraction, the suspicion increased, until some of the residents believed that the store was a blind to conceal the fraudulent transactions of its occupants. This opinion had not long prevailed when the news was one morning quickly spread that the "new store" had suddenly been deserted, and that not an article of value had been left behind. Then followed the usual inquiries from New-York. The Postmaster had his mail matter largely increased. Mysterious persons went there to procure accurate descriptions of the swindlers, and after their departure the gossips talked the subject threadbare.

There is a case at Elizabeth, N. J., of precisely the same character in every respect save one. There were no arrests that we have heard of in the Connecticut affair, whereas in New-Jersey nearly all the swindlers engaged were captured in the very midst of their labors, and are safely held under lock and key. The work of expressing the goods back again to New-York was done in such an open manner that it escaped public attention. However, the Chief of Police, who happens to be more than a figure-head, suspected that all was not right at the new store, and kept his eye upon it. He speedily found enough to convince him that there was a swindle being perpetrated, and, in the language of Mr. Matsell, he "pulled" the concern. Jersey is a very bad place for the practice of this particular kind of dodge. At least it has been found so in the past, and it is to be hoped that the reputation will be increased rather than diminished by the punishment measured out to the persons in custody at Elizabeth.

Surely it cannot be said that the facilities for inquiring into the character and standing of applicants for credit are not sufficiently good to afford the requisite protection to merchants. The number of agencies for getting at this knowledge are increasing every day. Men just started in business cannot, of course, be known immediately at the commercial agency; nevertheless, it should not be impossible to discover something as to their antecedents. A stamped envelope, sent with a request for information to the Chief or Superintendent of Police of any town, would always be sure of prompt attention. If the facts elicited by inquiries of this nature should not prove satisfactory, the merchant could decline to open an account, and there the matter would end. The swindler, we know, has a good many strings to his bow. He can buy for cash until he gets acquainted with his victim. A person who proceeds in this manner it is very difficult to escape, but with a proper observance of caution, even he may be foiled. The merchants owe it to themselves and to their honest customers to leave no stone unturned in their efforts to destroy the trade of the swindling storekeeper, and if they fail in this respect, all we can say is that they deserve to suffer for it.

THE VICE OF DRINKING.

Sometimes it happens that the most effective temperance sermons are delivered in our courts of justice, and one such sermon was lately heard in the General Sessions. A person calling himself John Thompson was arraigned on a charge of burglary, and in an ordinary case the proof against him would have been of the strongest kind, for he was found upon the premises into which he had made an unlawful entrance. But he told a story which convinced the court that the only crime he had committed was against himself. He would not plead guilty to the charge of burglary, for he said that if he had broken into the store it was when he was insane from drink, and that he had no thought of stealing anything unless it might be a glass of liquor. He then went on to tell a most pitiful tale of opportunities lost and a life wrecked by intemperance. Standing at the bar of justice, he felt himself so completely in the power of this vice that he was compelled to admit that he considered himself a proper subject for an inebriate asylum. He recounted twenty-seven years of reputable employment, which in the end had been wasted by his infatuation. His story was believed, and he was told to go and endeavor in the future to lead a different life.

This is by no means an uncommon story. Whoever has occasion to be about the streets at night is likely to come in contact with some wreck of a man who tells something to the same effect. These men are almost invariably of middle age, and present some traces of former prosperity and respectability. Like Thompson, they all ascribe their downfall to drink, and their stories are wofully alike in their details. They began with the occasional social glass with a friend, and scouted the idea that they would ever become the slaves of liquor. Yet by degrees the habit fastened upon them, and they were consumed by an insatiable thirst which demanded constant indulgence. To satisfy it they had sacrificed themselves and their families. They had squandered their property and destroyed their health to satiate an ungovernable passion, and had at last become "bummers" or criminals, like poor Thompson.

Temperance reform to be effectual must begin with the resolve of the individual. No man can be made abstemious by law, and the virtue that is not proof against temptation is not a safe basis for society. We have, therefore, had but little respect for prohibitory laws, and have not thought that this reform could be achieved through political action. The first thing of all is to show the young men the deadly effects of the vice. If this can be done, there is some chance that a sober generation will grow up in the land, and to this end the tale of Thompson is worth more than all the philippics of all our lecturers. There are thousands in our midst who can tell by sad experience how the terrible habit has grown upon them by slow degrees, until the craving for liquor became the consuming passion of their lives. There is no young man indulging in moderate drinking who cannot hear some story of this kind almost every time he enters a bar-room, if he will only take the trouble to enter into conversation with the most dilapidated lounger he can see.

But even if there were no danger of too great indulgence, and if the more fatal consequences could be avoided, the habit of drinking is still wasteful and foolish. The chief body of our moderate drinkers is composed of artisans and clerks, whose incomes do not average over $20 per week. What they call moderate drinking requires at least $1 per day, and if they would only stop to think, they would see the absurdity of throwing a third of their entire income into the till of the dram-seller. But they never look at it in this way. One drink costs but a few cents, and they never stop to compute the aggregate of all they take in the course of a day or a week. To this class the story which poor Thompson told to Judge Sutherland ought to bring reflection, and with reflection we are sure, in many cases, will come reform.

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN CONCERTS.

The concert season at the Central Park Garden was entered upon most auspiciously last evening. Mr. Thomas' splendid orchestra was in its accustomed place and its wonted form, and the assemblage gathered to enjoy its first Summer entertainment was at least as large and as brilliant as any brought together on the palmiest nights of by-gone years. A prosperous series of performances has undoubtedly begun. Were the prospects less encouraging, we should think ill of the taste of the New-York public. In no city in the world are finer orchestral recitals to be listened to than Mr. Thomas' band supplies, and nowhere is there to be found a fitter *local* than the place which Mr. Thomas makes his Summer abode. Yesterday's concert was marked by all the agreeable features of old. Mr. Thomas was welcomed to the conductor's stand with great enthusiasm, and the faultless and sympathetic interpretation of each and every number of the programme elicited hearty applause. Two new pieces were part of the bill, a "meditation," by Gounod, very sweet and chaste in sentiment and clear and rich in treatment, and a pretty waltz—"Carnavalsbilder"—by Strauss. Besides these compositions, a capital selection from the regular répertoire of Mr. Thomas' forces was heard. Some passages from "Lohengrin" were delightfully executed; the allegretto from Mozart's symphony in E was admirably rendered both in point of spirit and precision, and the remarkable delivery of the second "Rhapsodie Mongroise," so often adverted to in references to the concerts given this Winter by Mr. Thomas, was repeated. Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Meyerbeer, Schubert, and Auber were also represented on the bill. The programme of the Central Park Garden, we have only to add, is changed nightly, but the standard of excellence is always the same. The performances commence at 8 o'clock.

BRIEF NOTES.

Miss Clara Morris makes her *rentrée* at the Union Square Theatre this evening in "Camille."

.....Mr. Daraé's benefit concert takes place at Steinway Hall this afternoon.

MEETING OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Kingston, N. Y., May 13.—The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Eastern New-York met at the Music Hall at 10 A. M., Grand Worthy Patriarch S. L. Parsons presiding. All the grand officers were present. The report of E. H. Hopkins, Grand Scribe, exhibited an increasing membership in the order, and twelve new divisions instituted during the last quarter. The report of the Grand Worthy Patriarch indorsed their political action, and the following resolutions were introduced:

Resolved, That the Grand Division of Eastern New-York unite with our brethren in Western New-York in saying that no consistent temperance man can desire the renomination of Gen. Dix; that he has deliberately balked and hindered temperance work; that he has arrayed himself on the side of the rum-sellers, and that no party which places him in nomination can hope to receive the support of temperance men, no matter what may be their religion, nationality, race, color, or politics.

These resolutions were opposed by C. C. Leigh, Edward Crummey, and Stephen Merritt, Jr., in the interest of the Prohibition Party.

In the evening a large and enthusiastic temperance party was held.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

DISPECKER ALIAS DISBECKER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My astonishment was unbounded when I read a communication in your issue of this morning announcing that our Chief Magistrate's new appointee for Police Commissioner, Abraham Disbecker, was identical with my quondam acquaintance Dispecker, well known to myself and others connected with music as an utter charlatan as a musician and of very small repute as a man. If such is the material from which our Reform Mayor makes his selections for such important offices as the one to which he has appointed this fellow, we may well despair of anything approaching good government for this great metropolitan City, and at once sit down and reconcile ourselves as best we may to a hopeless continuance of that reign of fraud and dishonesty we but lately fondly hoped we had escaped from by the removal of Tweed & Co.

Alas for poor New-York! MUSICUS.

P. S.—You can learn further of the esteem in which this quack is held by inquiry at Steinway, Chickering's, or, indeed, any musical house.

New-York, Saturday, May 9, 1874.

"THE FOUR CIVILIZATIONS OF THE WORLD."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I accept Mr. Wikoff's correction with respect to the quotation he makes from Tacitus. The confusion of terms into which I inadvertantly fell in my reference to that part of Mr. Wikoff's book was doubtless due to a difference in the original reading, with which I happen to be acquainted, and then to a lack of sufficient accuracy of expression on my part. THE WRITER OF THE REVIEW.

Wednesday, May 13, 1874.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD QUESTION — THE AMENDED PLAN OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Ottawa, Canada, May 13.—In Parliament, last night, Mr. McKenzie moved the Pacific Railway resolutions. He remarked that the scheme of the late Government was impracticable, and had to be abandoned. The terms of union with British Columbia required that the railway should be built, and the present Government would endeavor to carry out the spirit if not the letter of the agreement. He commented upon the undertaking to build an intercolonial railway—a very much shorter road—and characterized as a great error the proposal to build the Pacific Railway in ten years. The undertaking was a great one, and would require about six millions a year in addition to the first cost to keep it in running order. In his Sarnia speech he had referred to the possibility of a combined rail and water line, and he believed such would have to be adopted. No serious engineering difficulties, he said, had been found between Nipissing and Lake Nipegon, and not very great physical difficulties between Nipegon and Fort Garry. The greatest engineering difficulties would be found in British Columbia.

Assuming that the road must be built by the Government, and not as a commercial undertaking, he proceeded to develop the Government scheme. They did not at present purpose to build the eastern section. They would go on as soon as possible with the Nipegon and Red River sections, some 416 miles long. Between 600 and 700 miles of water could be made use of between the Red River and Fort Edmonton, whence a railroad would have to be extended westward. The probable terminus of the line in British Columbia would be Bute Inlet, but that would depend on surveys yet to be made. The Pembina branch would also be constructed at once.

He proceeded to state the manner in which railways, which he characterized as of a like kind as the Canadian Pacific enterprise, were constructed in other countries. It was clear that $10,000 and 20,000 acres a mile would not secure the construction of a road, so they offered four per cent. guarantee additional on a line which he could not name, but the Intercolonial Railway would cost about $45,000 per mile. The Northern Pacific Railroad to Red River had cost about $47,000 per mile. There was no reason to believe the road could be built for less than $40,000 per mile, and it might cost much more. The scheme would probably depreciate the value of lands, but they could not expect companies to undertake the construction of the road from pure patriotism. He thought it better that the work should be given to several companies rather than to one company. The Georgian Bay branch would be about eighty to eighty-five miles long. The Government proposed to obtain authority to connect the trunk lines now built or to be built with this branch, so as to form a continuous line from east to west.

A number of members took part in the discussion and the resolutions were adopted.

RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED ALIENS.

Hon. Mr. McKenzie laid on the table of the House of Commons a dispatch from the Imperial Government in reply to an address passed by the Commons last year in regard to the rights as British subjects of German and other naturalized aliens. It states that her Majesty was pleased to receive the address very graciously, and Lord Granville, the Foreign Secretary, reported in favor of giving the same privileges to naturalized Canadians as are conferred on persons naturalized in Great Britain by the amended Naturalization act of 1870. Lord Granville does not see that further naturalization treaties would benefit Germans or others naturalized in Canada.

THE CENTENNIAL—CONSOLIDATION OF THE STATE AND CITY LOANS.

Philadelphia, Penn., May 13.—The joint committee of the City Council on the celebration of the centennial anniversary held a meeting at the Centennial Rooms, No. 904 Chestnut street, Mr. J. L. Shoemaker in the chair. Telegrams were passed between the committee and Gov. Hartranft, at Harrisburg, relative to the centennial State loan. One was also sent to Gen. Hawley, at Washington. The prospects of the centennial were well canvassed, and it was finally agreed to present an ordinance to the Council to-morrow providing for the consolidation of the State and city loans of $1,000,000 each, and for the city authorities and State Commissioners to act together in the expenditure, so that the building of Memorial Hall shall proceed at once.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The French journal, the *Economiste*, publishes some statistics concerning the Suez Canal. It is now four years and a half since the canal was opened, and from that time the traffic has been as follows: In 1870, 486 vessels, 435,000 tons; 1871, 765 ships, 761,000 tons; 1872, 1,082 ships, 1,180,000 tons; 1873, 1,173 ships, 1,380,000 tons. During the first three months of this year the number of ships was something lower than last year, but the tonnage increased by 12 per cent. The hopes which France entertained with regard to the canal have not been realized; the idea was that Marseilles would monopolize the transit, and make France the thoroughfare for the traffic of the Suez Canal. Instead of that the French flag occupies a very low place among those of the nations using the canal. Out of the 1,082 ships which passed through the canal in 1872, 761 were English, 80 French, 66 Italian, 61 Austrian, 33 Turkish, 16 German, 13 Dutch, 40 Portuguese, 10 Russian, &c. Thus the French flag only represents one-thirteenth of the canal fleet, and, moreover, almost all of the French ships belong to a company subsidized by the State—the Messageries Maritimes—and the list also comprises the men-of-war en route for Cochin-China and other French possessions. The more alarming feature is the continuously decreasing figure of the French ships that pass through the canal. And yet the work was done with the capital of French shareholders chiefly, who for some years past have seen neither dividend nor interest. The total cost amounted to 344,000,000 francs, (£13,760,000,) of which 256,000,000 was furnished by France alone, and the remainder by the Egyptian Government. The prospects of the shareholders have still further declined, in consequence of the late decisions of the International Conference, which exempts the receipts of the canal, the tolls being no longer raised on the gross burden, but on the official net tonnage. This system will reduce the revenue of the company fifteen per cent., especially as the men-of-war and ships in ballast, which form one-fourth of the canal shipping, are free from the additional dues of three francs per ton. Thus the company will be unable to pay either the arrears or the current coupons, and the necessary repairs will have to be neglected to a certain extent. An expenditure of 20,000,000 francs would be required now for improving the condition of the canal, but under the present circumstances the shareholders cannot be expected to make fresh sacrifices. The *Economiste*, in referring to the precedent of the Eldorado Bonds, thinks that it would be just for the seafaring nations to revamp the shareholders and make the canal their own.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

MEETING OF THE ALUMNI—ADDRESSES BY PROF. HITCHCOCK, DR. ADAMS, AND OTHERS.

The annual meeting of the Alumni of the Union Theological Seminary was held yesterday afternoon in the new rooms of the President and Secretary of the institution, at No. 30 Clinton place. Rev. B. C. Megie, Class of '38, of Dover, N. J., presided, and Rev. S. W. Crittenden acted as Secretary. A large number of Alumni were present, among them being many eminent members of the Presbyterian Church, among whom were Rev. Fillman C. Trowbridge, missionary to Turkey; Rev. Dr. S. I. Prime, Rev. E. H. Gillett, D. D., Prof. W. G. T. Shedd, A. C. Post, M. D., Hon. Charles Butler, Prof. Phillip Schaff, Norman White, Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Jas. Brown, Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Ralston Smith, D. D., Yonkers, and John H. Doyle, of the *Evangelist*. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and adopted, Prof. Hitchcock addressed those present. He said that the building in which they then met denoted a new leaf in the history of the seminary. They had reason to be thankful for the present prosperous condition of their alma mater. One gentleman present had given the munificent donation of $300,000, which had been sagaciously distributed by the Board of Directors in fully endowing each of the six professorships of the college. The Faculty were deeply grateful to the donor. The seminary would now begin a new career, and ought to hold rank among the foremost institutions of learning in the country. They had also just gained a President with forty years of ministerial service, which had been unsurpassed on the American continent. He came to them full of years, but with the freshness and vigor of youth. He regarded the accession of Dr. Adams to the seminary as one of the greatest blessings they could have received. [Applause.] Another gentleman had endowed a traveling fellowship which provided two years' travel in foreign and Biblical lands with an allowance of $700 a year. By this means they hoped to produced a crop of good clergymen for service in home and foreign missions. The prospects of the seminary for the ensuing year were most encouraging, and the inducements held out created great excitement among the students of the New-England and other States. Already the entries for the Senior Class numbered forty-eight, and in the Second Class nearly the same number, while in the Junior Class some fifteen gentlemen had entered. Several distinguished scholars had entered, and others were about to enter to compete for the prize. The seminary courted such men, so that more scholastic rivalry would be introduced into the different classes. The Professors would not be so lenient during the next year as they had been in times past; it would not be so easy for students to make excuses, and the discipline would be much more severe in the future. They would not, however, overlook the great spiritual ends of the institution, but would keep its tone as high as ever, and, if possible, advance it. It was a common-place to say that the clerical profession did not hold its own like the legal, medical, and other professions. This may or may not be the case, but if any grounds existed for such complaint, the Union Theological Seminary was bound to do its best to remedy the deficiency.

Rev. Philip Schaff, D. D., Professor of Hebrew, while congratulating the Alumni on the prosperous condition of the seminary, regretted the absence, through illness, of Prof. Smith and Rev. Dr. Prentiss. The great universities of Europe, he said, were hundreds of years old, and were now stronger and more useful than ever. So it would be with the Union Theological Seminary, which would grow stronger and grander with age. Its situation in the great Metropolis of a great continent was an admirable one, and it was destined to become eventually the great Presbyterian institution of theology in America. The first President of their seminary had an eminent reputation in the universities of Europe, where he was commonly quoted, and this fact in itself augured well for the future of the institution.

Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams, the recently-elected President of the Theological Seminary, being called on, said that it gave him sincere pleasure to meet the Alumni of the institution, and thought an increase of *esprit du corps* would greatly forward the interests of their seminary. Having sketched the progress of the Theological Seminary from its infancy and detailed his own experiences during a number of years, the reverend gentlemen alluded to the present condition and future prospects of the institution in terms of congratulation. A new and improved sentiment, he said, had sprung up among the Faculty. The Professors were anxious to raise the tone of the learning imparted, and he hoped the Alumni would do everything in their power to assist the Faculty in the new start about to be made. The munificent gifts which had been presented to the seminary showed the position held by it in the community, and all they wanted was that every one should unite to carry out the great purpose represented by the institution.

Mr. Charles Butler, President of the board, congratulated the Alumni on the prosperous condition of their Alma Mater. The institution at last found itself, by the munificent act of a single citizen—James Brown—in a wealthy position. The donor had, by a single act, completed the endowment of each of the Professorships. It now only remained for the Directors to enlarge their buildings and provide increased accommodation, and the subject was at present under consideration. He heartily congratulated the Professors and Alumni on their present position, and hoped they would inaugurate a new departure in education, and establish in New-York the greatest and most influential college to be found in the United States.

Addresses were also delivered by Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Newark, and Rev. Dr. Gillett.

Resolutions tendering the thanks of the Alumni of the Theological Seminary to Messrs. James Brown, Charles Butler, William E. Dodge, and Mr. McAlpine for their munificent contributions for the support of the Professorships of the institution were unanimously adopted.

The Secretary of the library fund reported that he had received replies from about one-third of the classes applied to, who had promised to subscribe $3,200. He had no doubt that almost the entire amount required would be contributed by the classes not yet heard from. A committee was then appointed to make arrangements for future meetings, and a recess was taken for refreshments. On reassembling social conversation was indulged in, and after an agreeable reunion the Alumni separated.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The American Tract Society held its annual meeting yesterday, at Rev. Dr. Crosby's Church, Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue. Hon W. Strong, of Philadelphia, President of the society, occupied the chair. The proceedings were opened with devotional exercises by Rev. Dr. Smith, after which the President delivered his address, in the course of which he congratulated the meeting on the progress of the society, and spoke hopefully of its prospects in the future. The report for the year ending March 31, 1874, showed a very satisfactory state of affairs. The number of new publications issued from the Tract House during the year was 178, of which sixty-four were volumes. Among these were three most valuable works on the "Evidences of Christianity," by the eminent German theologians Christlieb and Luthardt. Seven new volumes in the German language, two in Spanish, and one in Portuguese had been issued during the year. The society, the report stated, was at present issuing six periodicals. Four of these were monthlies, and were well-established and exceedingly useful papers, with an aggregate circulation of 500,000 monthly, an issue so great as to make them self-sustaining at the low price for which they were sold. The two weeklies, one in English and the other in German, were both illustrated, and had proved very successful, winning the highest encomiums for the excellence of the matter and the beauty of the engravings. During the year publications for circulation among the destitute, including annuities, had been granted, amounting to $45,561 03, or more than 38,000,000 pages. The statement of receipts and expenditures for the year is as follows: Receipts in donations and legacies, $148,801 10; sales, $391,-913 49; making, with balance in the treasury and balance from rent fund, $552,391 30. Expended in manufacturing books and tracts, $231,737 04; manufacturing and issuing periodicals, $146,933 93; colporteurs, agencies, and depositories, $90,766 12; District Secretaries, $20,081 39; appropriations for foreign and Pagan lands, $7,000; all other expenses, as by the Treasurer's report, $55,027 08; total, $551,545 38; balance in the treasury, $845 74. On the subject of colportage the report says: During the year 225 colporteurs, including forty-one students from sixteen colleges and theological seminaries, have been laboring in thirty-six States and Territories, and in the adjoining British provinces. They held or addressed 6,810 religious meetings, made 201,265 family visits, conversed on personal religion or prayed with 140,524 families, found 31,350 Protestant families who habitually neglected attending evangelical preaching, 9,684 families of Roman Catholics, 15,300 families destitute of all religious books except the Bible, and 8,603 Protestant families without the word of God. During the thirty-three years since missionary colportage was inaugurated by the society, the statistical results have been as follows: Time employed equal to the services of one man for 58,376 months, 10,359,527 volumes sold, 2,750,810 volumes granted, 369,289 religious meetings held or addressed, 11,320,-637 family visits made, 6,137,899 families conversed with on personal religion or prayed with, 1,540,357 Protestant families habitually neglecting evangelical preaching, 912,269 families of Roman Catholics, 572,-161 Protestant families destitute of the Bible, 940,097 families destitute of all religious books, except the Bible. In conclusion, the report states that the foreign grants during the year have been $4,153 23 in publications, and $7,000 in cash and electrotypes. At the conclusion of the reports an address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Sr., who spoke in congratulatory terms on the presence of the new President of the society at the meeting. The election of officers then took place. The old board was elected with the following exceptions: Among the Vice Presidents Rev. S. I. Prime, D. D., was elected in place of Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D., deceased; O. E. Wood was appointed in place of Hon. W. Strong, elected President; Rev. W. M. Baum, D. D., in place of Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D. D., deceased; and Rev. Drs. R. S. Storrs and Joseph T. Duryea were elected additional Vice Presidents. In the Board of Directors Rev. Dr. T. U. J. Wylie was elected in place of Rev. John N. McLeod, deceased; Rev. A. C. Wedekind, D. D., in place of Rev. N. H. Pohlman, D. D., deceased; Rev. E. R. Beadle, D. D., in place of Rev. S. Johnson, and Thomas H. Powers in place of Rev. James H. Hamner, D. D. On the motion of Rev. Dr. Prime, it was resolved that a minute be entered on the records of the society expressive of its regret and mourning for the death of Rev. O. Eastman, who filled the office of Financial Secretary from 1832 to 1870, and was subsequently honorary Secretary. Rev. Dr. Schenck also spoke to the resolution. The society having entered upon its fiftieth year, it was resolved, on the motion of Rev. Dr. Crosby, that a special address be prepared for publication, presenting the work of the society and its claims upon the Christian people of the United States; that measures be taken to secure the delivery of special sermons by distinguished ministers, and that other measures be adopted suitable to a jubilee celebration.

The following committees were then elected:

Publishing Committee.—Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., Rev. Wm. I. Budington, D. D., Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D., Rev. Thos. D. Anderson, D. D., Rev. Chas. B. Schultz.

Distributing Committee.—Alfred S. Barnes, Samuel S. Constant, Dr. Wm. N. Blakeman, Henry P. Marshall, Elbert B. Monroe.

Finance Committee.—Thos. C. Doremus, Geo. N. Titus, Esq., Samuel Colgate, Caleb B. Knevals, Anson Phelps Stokes, James Fraser.

The meeting then adjourned.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSALIST ASSOCIATION.

The anniversary of the New-York Universalist Association was held yesterday in the Church of Our Father, Clermont and Atlantic avenues, Brooklyn, about thirty delegates from the various churches and societies being present, besides several visitors. The proceedings began with the "Responsive Service," conducted by Rev. H. R. Nye, Pastor of the Church of Our Father; after which Brother W. J. Martin was chosen Moderator, and Brother William E. Bailey Clerk of the session. After the appointment of standing committees, Rev. Mr. Nye gave a verbal report of the Committee on Conferences. He stated that this portion of the Church work had been attended with the desired results as far as individual church conferences went, but in order to establish a unity among the churches of the body, he advised the holding of weekly general conferences. This, he thought, would be the means of doing away with the present isolation of the societies. The annual statistical reports of the various churches and societies were then read by Mr. Nye. The following is an abstract of the report:

General prosperity accompanied the efforts of the body during the year, the membership in almost every instance showing a marked increase, including vast additions to the Sunday-schools.

The Church of Our Father has a membership of 190; Sunday-school, 200; library, 1,000 volumes; income of church from pew rent and contributions, $7,800; Pastor's salary, 4,000.

First Centenary Church—Average attendance, 50; Sunday-school, average attendance, 73; Pastor's salary, $1,000.

All Soul's Church, Brooklyn—Average attendance, 300; attendance at Sunday-school, 394; library, 1,500 volumes; church property, including new church edifice, which cost $30,000, worth $63,000; cost of music per year, $2,000.

Nyack Church—Average attendance, 60; value of church property, $6,000.

Third Church of Brooklyn, (at present without Pastor)—Average attendance, 125; Sunday-school, 75; library, 550 volumes; value of church property, $8,000.

Harlem Church—Average attendance, 75; library, 530 volumes; Pastor's salary, $2,000; total income, $1,082.

Fifth Church of New-York, (without a Pastor)—Average attendance, 74; Sunday-school, 50.

Third Church of New-York—Average attendance, 500; Sunday-school average attendance, 181; Pastor's salary, $3,000; income, $6,500; value of church property, $60,000.

Fourth Church of New-York—Average attendance, 1,200; Sunday-school, 323; library, 1,385 volumes; Pastor's salary, $10,000; income, $20,000; value of church property, $400,000. At the silver wedding of the Pastor of this Church, Rev. Dr. Chapin, celebrated last year, presents valued at $10,000 were given him by his congregation and friends.

First Church of Huntington—Average attendance, 50; library, 150 volumes; income, $1,400; Pastor's salary, $950; value of church property, $7,000.

First Church of Hudson—Average attendance, 125; Sunday-school, 150, library, 650 volumes; Pastor's salary, $2,500; value of church property, $66,000.

First Church of Brooklyn—Average attendance, 170; Sunday-school, 160; library, 1,000 volumes; income, $7,500; Pastor's salary, $4,000.

After hearing several other minor reports, and listening to short addresses from Rev. Mr. Camp, of the Unitarian Church of Brooklyn, and Rev. Mr. Emerson, of Boston, the association resolved to hold its next anniversary at Nyack. The annual sermon was preached on Tuesday evening by Rev. Mr. Fluhrer, of Harlem, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Sweetzer, Nye, and Seitz.

The Missionary Society met and reorganized last evening, at the rooms of the Young Men's Universalist Association, Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The American Home Missionary Society held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the Bible House, Astor place, for the election of managers to replace some who have died during the year. Charles M. Constant presided, and stated that their object in coming together was to mourn the decease of two of the Vice Presidents, Rev. Samuel S. Schmucker, D. D., Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D.; one of the Directors, Rev. Henry L. Hitchcock, D. D.; one of the Superintendents, Rev. Orville W. Merrill, and eight of the missionaries. The following gentlemen were then elected: Charles Abernethy, of New-York, Vice President; Rev. Robert G. Hutchins, Columbus, Ohio, and E. W. Blatchford, Chicago, Ill., Directors. A report of the Executive Committee was read stating that the number of ministers of the Gospel in the service of the society in thirty-three different States and Territories has lately been 969. Of this number 486 have been the Pastors of single congregations, 298 have ministered in two or three congregations each, and 185 have extended their labors over still wider fields. The number of congregations and missionary stations supplied, in whole or in part, is 2,195. The number of pupils in Sabbath-schools is 74,700. Fifty-seven churches have been organized by the missionaries during the year, and thirty-five have become self-supporting. Forty-seven houses of worship have been completed, 110 repaired, and thirty-two others are in process of erection. One hundred and five churches report revivals of religion, and 385 missionaries report 3,200 hopeful conversions. The additions to the churches, as nearly as can be ascertained, have been 5,421, viz.: 3,163 on profession, and 2,258 by letter. The receipts were $290,-120 34; expenditures, $287,662 91, leaving $12,652 45 still due to missionaries for labor performed, but not yet reported. In addition to these past dues, appropriations already made and daily becoming due, amount to $106,979 95. Toward redeeming such and meeting other appropriations, there is a balance in the treasury of $4,723 16. This summary shows an increase of missionaries and receipts greater than any year since 1861. The report adds that, notwithstanding the embarrassments of the financial panic, the friends of the society generously contributed. But the committee, encouraged by those responses, entered vigorously upon the enlargement of the society's work. They reoccupied, at large expense, the important post at Great Salt Lake City. They secured the exploration of North-eastern Texas, recently opened to immigration through its new railroad system, as well as strengthened the outposts in Dakota and Colorado. Hence the present condition of the treasury is low, the current outlays exceeding the receipts. However, when the exigency is made known to the friends of the cause, it is expected all necessities will be supplied. After disposing of some routine business the meeting adjourned.

THE AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

This evening the annual session of the American Congregational Union will take place at the Broadway Tabernacle, at the corner of Sixth avenue and Thirty-fourth street. The presiding officer will be Rev. T. M. Post, D.D., of St. Louis, Mo., who will appear as a representative of the Congregationalists. All the chief evangelical communions will be represented, which is this year a new and attractive feature of the anniversary. Rev. H. M. Gallaher will represent the Baptists, Rev. W. S. Studley, the Methodists, Rev. John Hall, D.D., the Presbyterians, and Rev. William R. Nicholson, D. D., the Episcopalians.

THE INFLATION VETO AND THE WESTERN PRESS.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 13.—The *Tribune* this morning publishes the replies to a circular sent to the press of the States of Illinois, Indiana Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska, asking how each stood on the question of the President's veto of the Currency bill. The summary shows that of the 933 papers answering the circular 514 sustain the veto, 408 oppose it, and 11 are non-committal. Of those sustaining the veto 295 are Republican to 217 Democratic; and of those opposing the veto 234 are Republican to 174 Democratic. Indiana, Missouri, and Kansas are the only States where a majority of the papers oppose the veto.

THE BOSTON OLD SOUTH CHURCH QUESTION.

BOSTON, Mass., May 13.—The Massachusetts Senate has passed the second reading of a bill referring the Old South Church question to the Supreme Court. The bill provides that the Supreme Court, in any suit in equity, shall be governed by the same principles of equity law as if the meeting-house and land had not been the subject of any special legislation, and that the meeting-house shall not be sold or leased until authority shall be received from the court.

THE GREAT WALKING MATCH.

The public interest in Weston's walking feat seems to be on the increase. The number of spectators at the Rink yesterday was in excess of any previous day since the pedestrian commenced his task. Among those present were Wm. B. Dinsmore and family, Dr. Flint and family, Dr. Hastings and ladies, Mr. Butler, of the firm of Butler, Southmayd & Choate, Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel, and Judge J. R. Brady and family. At 12:06:36 yesterday morning, Weston, having accomplished 170 miles of his undertaking retired to rest and enjoyed a good sleep for about four hours. When he again commenced to walk at 5:09:35 he was in splendid condition. At 8:09,13, having walked ten miles, he rested for breakfast, and started again at 9:37:11. The ten miles before breakfast had, by the advice of his trainer and physicians, been accomplished in a leisurely manner; but on resuming his task he walked with considerable more dash, and vigor, and rapidly added another ten miles to his record, making the 190th mile since the commencement. He again rested at 11:59:12 for about ten minutes, and took some nourishment and underwent a rubbing down at the hands of his trainer. He resumed his walk at 12:09:26, and by 1:22:43 had accomplished an additional five miles. At 2:31:43 he had completed 200 miles, when he took his dinner, consisting of cold roast beef, bread, potatoes and coffee. Walking was resumed at 3:59:29, and at 5:01:44 he had accomplished his 35th mile for the day, and 205th of the entire journey.

At 8 o'clock the number of spectators began to increase, and in a brief space there were at least 1,500 persons in the rink, among them many ladies. The presence of such a large and sympathetic audience had a perceptible influence upon Weston, and he began to make excellent time. Just previous to retiring for supper he gave evidence that up to that time his rare gift of speed had undergone no sensible diminution in consequence of the exertions and fatigues he had undergone, for on the sixth round of the 220th mile he dashed round the track in the splendid time of one minute and fifteen seconds. While performing this feat and at its conclusion he was greeted with rounds of enthusiastic applause, the gentlemen clapping hands and the ladies waving their handkerchiefs. At 8 hours 29 minutes, and 37 seconds he left the track to go to supper. Upon reaching his room he was examined by Drs. Doremus and Taylor, who expressed themselves as entirely satisfied with his condition. When he reappeared on the track the audience numbered fully 2,000. Weston wore his velvet coat, blue sash, and white cap. As he approached the starting-point he was again greeted with applause, which he acknowledged with repeated bows. After walking a couple of rounds he discarded the coat, hat, and sash, and set to work in earnest. During the next few hours he walked well, and made a good average. At 10:55 o'clock he had accomplished his 228th mile, when he rested for eight minutes and ten seconds. During the rest he was attended by the doctors and his trainer. At this time the appearance of the pedestrian indicated considerable exhaustion. Indeed, he seemed thoroughly tired out. The physicians, however, claimed that his condition was attributable entirely to the fact that he was overcome by sleep. This view seemed to be confirmed by the energy with which he walked on resuming his journey. Not a few, however, of those present expressed the opinion that he would not succeed in making the 500 miles in the stipulated time, and remarked that he could only succeed by making an average of ninety miles a day, which, considering his performance of yesterday and the day previous, did not now seem probable.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

ARRIVAL OF ENGLISH ACCOUNTANTS TO INVESTIGATE THE BOOKS OF THE ROAD—THE GOULD CLIQUE ACTIVE.

The English accountants employed by the British Erie shareholders and selected by Mr. James McHenry to investigate the condition of the books and accounts of the Erie Railway Company, arrived in this City early yesterday morning from Liverpool, by the Cunard steam-ship Abyssinia. It has already been announced that they were to represent the houses of Quilter, Ball & Co., and Turquand, Young & Co., of London, and it was stipulated by Mr. McHenry that one of the principals of each firm, and at least one of the most expert clerks of each house, should come to New-York to make the examination. The gentlemen who have reached the City on this intricate mission are Mr. James Glegg, partner in the house of Quilter, Ball & Co., and H. Bishop, member of the firm of Turquand, Young & Co. They are accompanied by Mr. Edward Jones and Mr. P. T. Duffy, experienced clerks. The party proceeded to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where they are at present stopping. Owing to circumstances not altogether understood, Messrs. Glegg and Bishop did not meet President Watson until nearly 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They had previously visited the company's offices at the Grand Opera-house, but Mr. Watson was out. About 4 o'clock they had a consultation, Mr. McHenry being of the number, in reference to the work to be undertaken, but it has not yet been made known when they will commence operations. It was made a condition by Mr. McHenry, when the gentlemen were employed in England, that they should have the most unrestrained access to every book, list, account document, and paper connected with the financial and business concerns of the company, and to this Mr. Watson gave unqualified consent. It is expected that their task will occupy them about two months.

The Gould Anti-Erie clique in this City keeps up the most persistent efforts to depress the reputation of the company, as is shown by the following incident: Some days since the company had occasion to draw against the loan recently negotiated in Europe by the London Banking Association for Erie. The amount of the credit was £100,000 sterling, and all the negotiations were carried on by cable telegraph, in cypher. Through some "leak" in the telegraph office, it is believed, the "bear" clique got hold of the cypher dispatch. Whether they were able to translate the cypher accurately or not is not known, but they at least interpreted the amount (£100,000) correctly, and immediately circulated the report through all the banking-houses that "an Erie draft for £100,000 had gone to protest in London." A few days later the remittance was made to New-York, and two £20,000 bills were placed in the hands of Duncan, Sherman & Co. for negotiation; but the "bears" had influenced the bankers to such an extent that it was some two or three days before the bills could be sold.

OBITUARY.

FRANKLIN BUCHANAN.

Admiral Franklin Buchanan died yesterday, at his residence in Talbot County, Md., at the advanced age of seventy-four. He is chiefly known as the commander of the Confederate ram Merrimac when she attacked and sunk the United States ships in Hampton Roads, and was subsequently engaged and beaten off by the Monitor. The deceased officer was a native of Maryland, but a citizen of Pennsylvania, from which State he was appointed to the United States Navy. He entered the service on the 28th of January, 1815, and steadily worked himself through the various grades until he reached the highest ranks. His name at the outbreak of the war, in 1861, stood forty-seven on the list of Captains. Higher promotion awaited him, but he resigned. At this time he held the honorable post of Commandant of the Washington Navy-yard. Immediately after his resignation, it is said, he repented of the step, and asked to be reinstated; but this the Government peremptorily refused, and Buchanan went over to the rebels. After the affair with the Merrimac, he commanded the Confederate naval forces at Mobile, when Admiral Farragut assaulted the city. At the conclusion of the war he retired to private life.

NOTES.

Thomas M. Fairbairn, M. P. P., West Peterboro, Ontario, died yesterday, at Jacksonville, Fla. His remains will be taken home to Peterboro, for interment.

Henry G. Pines, M. P. P., for Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, died at Pugwash, Nova Scotia, on Tuesday.

Edward Thomas, a native of Norwich, Conn., and a resident of Augusta, Ga., since 1809, died there yesterday afternoon, aged eighty-one years. He was one of the wealthiest and most respected of the citizens of Augusta.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE GERMAN REVOLUTION.

The association of German patriots of the revolutionary uprising in Germany in 1848-49, celebrated, yesterday, its twenty-fifth anniversary by a festival at Bender's Schuetzen Park, on Sixty-third street and First avenue, which attracted a large attendance of the surviving veterans. During the afternoon a banner presentation took place, and an oration was delivered by Gen. Sigel, reviewing the history, causes, and effects of the revolutionary movement in Germany twenty-five years ago.

THE SILK ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE SOCIETY.

SPEECHES BY JOHN HALE AND OTHERS—THE MEMBERS OF THE TRADE BELIEVE THE INDUSTRY TO BE PROGRESSING.

The second annual dinner of the Silk Association of America was held last evening at Delmonico's, Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street. The annual meeting was held in the forenoon, and the report of the proceedings will be found below. In the absence of Ward Cheney, of Hartford, Conn., Mr. Thomas N. Dale presided, and among the distinguished gentlemen present were Prof. Barnard, of Columbia College; Hon. John Hale, Ex-Congressman; Seth Low, Hon. Mr. Tomate, Japanese Minister; Hon. W. A. Darling, Cyrus Elder, A. B. Strange, Wm. Ryle, B. Richardson, George B. Skinner, Wm. Skinner, Albert Tilt, Franklin Allen, and Thomas Barbour. After the removal of the cloth the Chairman, in the opening speech, congratulated the association upon its increased representation and its present condition of prosperity. The Secretary had read to them the report of the past year, and if the industry represented did not compare favorably with the past years it was not caused by any lack of enterprise or perseverance on the part of their manufacturers. Their cause was strictly in harmony with the spirit of the age, and in the application of the experience of the past to the development of the industries of the present. The work of 1873 was completed and the pieces were woven. Its threads were spun from the fibre of expectation uneven and indifferent in quality. A depreciating and fluctuating demand had dictated its coloring. Financial stringency limited its length and diminished its elasticity. Soft threads here and there appeared in repudiated orders. Low prices and diminished profits gave it an irregular shed. Their weft had been composed of alternate hopes and disappointments. A contest, with an overstocked market and, at times, with discontented labor, had characterized the nature of their trade. But an active shuffle, spurred on by foreign competition and bent up with more rigid economy, had produced the piece of 1873, the value of which should be estimated by tested economy acquired in the school of experience, which would enable them in the future to cope with their foreign capitalists with increasing success, and place the silk industry in the foremost rank of American manufactures. They might not have taken their raw material from the bowels of the earth, and with a mighty organized force wrought it into highways for commerce and trade. They may not have spun out their threads from the fleece of animals who grazed upon the Western hills, and woven them into covering to protect from heat and cold. They may not have sought their fibres in the cotton-fields of the South to produce clothing for the rich and for the poor. They may have no part in those magnificent public buildings and capitols which adorned the central cities of the several States, and with their massive Corinthian columns supported expansive domes decorated by arts in which all the industries were represented, but they surrounded them all with a silken cord, and led men in the avenues of cultivated taste to the shrine of that goddess, whom they decked with flowing ribbons and silken robes.

The toasts of "Our country," "The land of liberty and refuge for the oppressed," and "The President of the United States, whose victory with the pen equals his achievements with the sword," were proposed and honored with cheers.

The toast "American silk industry—a present credit, a future pride," was responded to by Hon. John Hale. Mr. Hale commented on the present gratifying position the silk trade now assumed before the American people, observing that no description of industry was compelled to endure so much opposition and misrepresentation. He felt that, notwithstanding the difficulties which beset its progress, the enterprise of its promoters had established the trade upon as solid a foundation as any other industry of this country to-day. [Applause.] He called attention to a period in their past history when the Governor of Connecticut wore a silk gown of native manufacture, and in 1770 a dress was made for the Queen of England in Pennsylvania, which she wore on memorable occasions. The present attitude of the trade before the nation was a source of unmixed pride, and he remembered two years ago, when a committee from the association went to Washington, the astonishment of many of the most eminent members of Congress at the excellence of quality and the beauty of finish of the silk brought before them for examination. From actual experience he advocated the silk of American manufacture in preference to the product of any other nation, and the great want at present experienced was the protection and encouragement of this branch of industry by the American Government. [Applause.] In the City of Paterson, N. J., where this manufacture was carried on, in ten years the increase in the population was seventy-five per cent., and the condition of those engaged in it was equal to that of any class of people in the same sphere of life in the world. On the subject of the superiority of the American silk, Mr. Hale approved of the idea which discarded the foreign brands and made the native article a specialty, and delivered some hearty words of encouragement and cheer respecting the future prospects of the trade and the benefits which would entail on the nation by the extension and protection of silk manufacture.

Mr. Seth Low replied to the toast "The foreign silk-producing countries, united by the friendly ties of commerce." Mr. Low's address treated principally of the manufacture of silk in the past in China and Japan, and strongly commended the position taken by the Silk Association of America as the one best likely to promote the ends they contemplated.

Mr. Tomati, Japanese Minister, also responded to the same toast. He congratulated the association on the progress which attended its efforts, observing that in silk manufacture there was no clashing of interests between the producers in Japan and in America. Their interests were identical, their commerce was the same, and they were united in questions affecting their commercial and general relations. [Applause.]

Mr. Richardson spoke to the sentiment, "The Silk Association of America," with which his name was connected. He advocated protection in a speech full of humor and of considerable ability, and he was followed by Mr. Wm. Strange, who also responded to the same toast in terms of similar import.

Mr. Thomas Barbour responded to the toast of "Kindred Associations." He spoke with satisfaction of their triumph over the numerous obstacles which threatened their young organization with destruction, and to their development alone was attributable the success of many leading cities in this and other States. Triumph inevitably awaited an association of the intelligence and minds of any industry acting in unity, and their success demonstrated it beyond question. He spoke of the linen industry as a kindred association, and condemned in unmeasured terms certain actions of the Custom-house officials in relation to the unauthorized seizure of merchants' books and papers. He had no doubt, he said, of the complete success of the silk organization of America.

Mr. Elder spoke to the toast of "Our Pioneers." He referred to the objects of the Silk Association, and the opposition this branch of American industry experienced from political economists of the English school. Free trade policy, which would call itself a philosophy, was not in accord with the spirit of American institutions. From the time when George Washington as first President signed the first Tariff bill, and Alexander Hamilton, the statesman of the Revolution, made his famous report vindicating the policy of protection, down to the present time, the country has generally shown a willingness to encourage native industries. The Treasury needed a large revenue, which had to be drawn in a great measure from Customs; and among the things singled out to bear heavy duties was silk, because it was regarded as a luxury. A large number of our legislators hold the theory that the price of commodities must be increased to the consumer to the full amount of the duties imposed upon them; and they supported the silk duties as a tariff upon the rich, and it was intended to remove this fabric out of the reach of the masses. But this theory had been falsified with respect to silk; as of like commodities the way to command a full supply of the best quality at a fair price was through protection to home industry. Hon. Wm. A. Darling was then introduced. He expressed a desire to see the country grow in every respect and in every branch of industry. In connection with the subject of industry he associated that of labor, observing that while they desired the immigration of the skilled laborers it was a national duty to protect labor in its rights and dignity and ennoble it. He treated of his own official position in regard to the importation of silk, and claimed that he thought the Government honestly desired fair and liberal dealings with their merchants.

Prof. Barnard responded to the sentiment of "Industrial Exhibitions," but having, at the commencement asserted that he was not in sympathy with protection, his remarks did not meet with general favor.

The toasts of the "Press" and the "Ladies" were responded to, and the festivities terminated.

THE BUSINESS MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The business meeting of the association was held yesterday afternoon, at the rooms of the association, No. 93 Duane street. Mr. Thomas N. Dale presided. Mr. Franklin Allen, Secretary, submitted the annual report, which showed a general satisfactory condition of the silk industry of the country. The operatives of the silk mills throughout the country, the report stated, had been very generally maintained at work, the reduction of labor in all the mills averaging but twelve per cent. in the past year. In New-York the operatives had been employed 92 per cent. of the usual time, in Pennsylvania 82 per cent., in New-Jersey 89½, in Connecticut 93½, and in Massachusetts 96¾ per cent. The silk-ribbon industry of America during the year ending May 1 had been unsatisfactory. Neither had the Spring brought any amelioration of this condition of things, and other kinds of materials seemed to have usurped the place of ribbons. The trade in passementerie and silk upholstery trimmings was not regarded as satisfactory, but the prospects were more hopeful than in the case of the ribbon industry. The sewing-silk and machine-twist branch of the trade had been fairly prosperous during the year ending Dec. 31, 1873, the amount of goods manufactured and disposed of being in excess of the production of any previous year. The quality of goods of this class had been steadily improving for several years past, the improvement coming into more particular notice in the case of machine twist. In the department of dress silks and piece goods there had been a marked decrease in production, owing chiefly to the financial panic. While the quantity, however, had decreased, there had been a marked improvement both in color and texture. The report referred in encouraging terms to the advantages resulting from the proximity of the market to China and Japan. The following is the value of the silk production of America for the year ending Dec. 31, 1873:

Spun, floss silk, tram and Organe, $2,585,237; broad silk, $1,179,300; handkerchiefs and necktie silks, $1,229,117; ribbons, $2,054,511; pongees, $350,000; laces, $150,400; sewing silk, $992,210; machine twist, $5,517,412; braids and bindges, $364,000; silk and cotton, $150,000; upholstery, primage, and coach-laces, $169,000; passementerie, $2,753,000; total, $18,-704,187.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Ward Cheney, President; Thos. W. Dale, A. B. Strange, and Wm. Ryle, Vice Presidents; A. A. Low, F. O. Horstmann, Geo. B. Skinner, Ira Dimrock, B. Richardson, Wm. Strange, C. Greppo, A. Soleliac, Wm. Skinner, Albert Tilt, W. Itschner, and F. W. Cheney, Directors; John N. Stearns, Treasurer, and Franklin Allen, Secretary.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT—OFFICERS ELECTED.

HARRISBUG, Penn., May 13.—The eighth annual meeting of the National Encampment Grand Army of the Republic met to-day. The reports of the officers show a highly gratifying degree of progress throughout the organization.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commander in Chief, Charles Devens, Jr., of Massachusetts; Senior Vice Commander in Chief, Edward Jardine, of New-York; Junior Vice Commander in Chief, Guy Gould, of Illinois; Surgeon General, Dr. Hans Cowell, of New-York; Chaplain in Chief, Rev. A. Woodbury, of Rhode Island; Council of Administration—Maine, Edward Moore; New-Hampshire, W. P. Moses; Vermont, F. A. Lewis; Massachusetts, C. G. Atwood; Rhode Island, S. W. Higginson; Connecticut, S. M. Smith; New-York, E. A. Perry; New-Jersey, A. M. Way; Pennsylvania, Jos. W. Latta; District of Columbia, Amos J. Gunning; Virginia, H. B. Nicholls; Ohio, J. H. Seymour; Illinois, J. J. Palmer; Wisconsin, Gabe Brick; Minnesota, James George.

Chicago was selected as the next place of meeting in May, 1875.

Considerable business pertaining to the organization was perfected, and the Encampment adjourned, after passing a resolution thanking the Committee of Arrangements and the citizens generally for their kindness and hospitality.

In the evening the representatives paid their respects to their comrade, Gov. Hartranft, at the Executive Mansion, and were handsomely entertained by Gov. and Mrs. Hartranft, after which, headed by Beck's Philadelphia Band, they marched to the Lochiel Hotel to partake of a banquet tendered them by the citizens of Harrisburg.

After the dinner, speeches were made by Col. Underwood, of Massachusetts; Gen. Devens, Gov. Hartranft, E. A. Perry, of New-York; Gen. J. C. Robinson, Lieutenant Governor of New-York; and Rev. A. Woodbury, of Rhode Island, and others.

They separated at a late hour, highly pleased with the manner in which they had been entertained.

THE BALL AND BAT.

FIRST CHAMPIONSHIP GAME IN CHICAGO—THE ATHLETICS "CHICAGOED" BY THE WHITE STOCKINGS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, May 13.—The first championship game played in this city this season took place this afternoon between the White Stockings and Athletics, of Philadelphia. The result was the disastrous defeat of the Athletics. Nine times in succession were they whitewashed, but they played an up-hill game with great pluck, and kept the Chicagos down to four runs. The game was witnessed by at least 5,000 persons, and the début of our professionals was so successful that everybody went home satisfied that Chicago has one of, if not the best nine in the country. While there were several errors committed on both sides, the fielding was at times magnificent. Take, for instance, the seventh inning, when the Athletics had three men on bases, only one man out, and Anson, their heavy hitter, at the bat, they were whitewashed after all. It was, from first to last, a fine exhibition of the national game, for though seven of the Athletics got to first on errors, not one of them could reach the home-plate. Of the ten mistakes made by the visiting club, Anson alone made five errors. The score was as follows:

WHITE STOCKINGS.	R.	1B.	E.	ATHLETIC.	R.	1B.	E.
Cuthbert, l. f.	1	0	0	McGeary, c.	0	0	2
Force, s. s.	1	1	2	McBride, p.	0	0	0
Malour, c.	1	1	3	Anson, 3d b.	0	3	5
Meyerle, 3d b.	0	0	2	Fisher, 1st b.	0	0	1
Treacy, c. f.	0	0	2	Sutton, s. s.	0	2	0
Devlin, 1st b.	1	1	0	Battin, 2d b.	0	1	2
Hines, 2d b.	0	0	3	Sensenderfer, r. f.	0	0	0
Glenn, r. f.	0	0	0	Gedney, l. f.	0	0	0
Zettlein, p.	0	1	0	McMullin, c. f.	0	2	0
Total	4	4	10	Total	0	8	10

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
White Stockings	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—4
Athletic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Umpire—Mr. Al. Reach, of the Athletics, of Philadelphia.

Time of Game—Two hours and five minutes.

OTHER GAMES.

Yesterday the Baltimores and Atlantics met for a second time in a championship game, and once more has the former suffered a defeat at the hands of the Brooklynites. This game was the best and closest which the Baltimores have played since they started on their Northern tour. The following is the score by innings:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Baltimore	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Atlantics	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	—8

Umpire—Mr. Burdock, of the Mutuals.

The Bostons defeated the Hartfords, at Hartford yesterday, by the following score:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Boston	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	—8
Hartford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

CRICKET.

The St. George's Cricket Club, the oldest and most influential organization of its kind in the United States, opened their forty-sixth season yesterday with a practice game between the married and single members of the club, on their grounds at Hoboken, N. J. The game proved a most enjoyable one, and resulted in an easy victory for the Benedicts, who outbatted and outfielded their opponents at every point. Some excellent cricket was shown on both sides. Sleigh and Lemon lead the score for the Benedicts, and Shippen and Eyre for the bachelors. Appended is the full score:

SINGLE.		MARRIED.	
Satterthwaite, b. Scott	3	Sleigh, c. Granger, b. Whelan	27
Whelan, c. Richards, b. Scott	1	Mostyn, b. Whelan	0
Granger, b. Moeran	3	Moeran, b. Whelan	11
Hornblower, b. Moeran	0	Scott, c. Shippen, b. Eyre	12
Richards, c. Percy, b. Satterthwaite	6	Lemon, c. Granger, b. Whelan	20
Shippen, b. Sleigh	30	Want, b. Whelan	0
Smith, b. Satterthwaite	0	Satterthwaite, not out	12
M. Eyre, c. Satterthwaite, b. Sleigh	15	Lewis, b. Whelan	9
Cushman, b. Moeran	1	Brewster, not out	5
Lawler, not out	11	Wides, byes, leg-byes	13
Green, b. Moeran	0		
J. Eyre, s. Moeran	3	Total	109
Byes, wides, leg-byes	7		
Total	80		

RUNS SCORED AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
Single	3	7	7	9	31	32	54	71	72	73	80	—80
Married	0	19	44	71	76	99	109	..	..	..	..	—109

On the 20th the St. Georges will play the Marions, of Philadelphia, at Hoboken.

PRESENTATION TO COL. VILMAR.

The officers of the Eleventh Regiment presented last night, at the Centre Market Armory, to Col. Vilmar, an American shield. It was of solid gold; the stars are pure diamonds, and the number of the regiment is in emeralds. The shield bears the inscription: "Dedicated to Col. Vilmar, of the Eleventh Regiment, by the officers, May 13, 1874." After the presentation Adj. Gen. Stonehouse spoke on the past trouble in the Second Brigade, and expressed his wishes that under the new commander soon to be elected the brigade would again deserve its old reputation. Later in the evening the Colonel was serenaded at his house by the officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, and the regimental band.

THE MENNONITES.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST PARTY OF THE IMMIGRANTS AT BALTIMORE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 13.—The first installment of Mennonite immigrants from Russia arrived here to-day in the steamer Sherman, from Bremen. They are 185 in number, and bring with them $60,000 gold. They represent that they were only permitted to leave after many difficulties in obtaining permission from the Russian Government, and on payment of a large sum of money. They came from the neighborhood of Odessa, and will settle in Nebraska or Dakota. When they left home the other members of the sect, in Southern Russia, were only awaiting news of what privileges will be granted by this Government before commencing preparations to follow. They desire to come to the United States rather than Canada, although special inducements have been held out to them by the Canadian Government. An intelligent immigrant, who has charge of this little flock, stated that all the 25,000 Mennonites in Southern Russia hope to cross the Atlantic and settle here within the year. The immigrants were forwarded to the West to-night.

THE YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION—BATTLES WITH THE INDIANS.

CHICAGO, May 13.—A special dispatch says that two members of the Yellowstone Expedition have returned to Bozeman, Montana, and report the whole party returning. The command penetrated the country to near the vicinity of Tongue River. From the 1st to the 26th of April the force was harassed the entire time by the Indians. Four pitched battles were fought, in which 100 Indians were killed. Skirmishing was continuous, bands of 100 to 1,000 Indians hovering around. The whole outfit is in a battered and exhausted condition. The party lost one man killed, named Z. Tates, and two wounded. Twenty horses were also killed. Members of the expedition assert that rich mines exist in the Big Horn Mountains, but the vigilance of the Sioux made prospecting out of the question.

Kill Dandruff, Keep the Scalp Clean, and the hair in beautiful condition by the use of the PHALON HAIR INVIGORATOR. There is nothing like it. Beware of substitutes. Morse Manufacturing Co., No. 9 Gold st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Irritation of the Skin.
Cool and Heal it by the use of
BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

SELF-IMPROVEMENT.—Written charts of character given daily at No. 389 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Interesting to Invalid Ladies.

HARLEMVILLE, Columbia County, N. Y., July 9, 1873.

R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: Your favor is just received. I intended to have written to you several weeks since concerning the improvement in my health, which is now very apparent. I have used one bottle of Favorite Prescription with the best results, although I will admit I was somewhat discouraged after its use (for a short time only.) I took it under very disadvantageous circumstances—having the supervision of the house—and during the season of "house-cleaning" I was obliged, through the incompetency of help, to do more than I ought, and, of course, suffered dreadfully; lifted when I ought not to have raised my hand, and did all I could to bring "order out of chaos;" but, upon laying aside all cares and continuing the remedy, I find after using less than one bottle to be so much benefited that I have discontinued the use, with no return of the symptoms of which I wrote you. I have suffered terribly, and what added to my distress was the consciousness of not procuring relief from ordinary sources; at times it seemed almost impossible to stand, so great was the distress. All of those severe neuralgic pains have disappeared; they were so bad at times I could hardly walk without some external pressure. They seem to have left me like magic, suddenly, and have had no return; all other symptoms have been removed. The severe weakness and faintness have disappeared, and I can go up stairs with comparative ease now. I would have informed you ere this of my improvement, for I appreciated it, but I was fearful it was only transient benefit I was receiving, but I think sufficient time has elapsed to consider the beneficial results permanent. Accept of my best wishes for your future success and your kindness in advising me.

Very truly, Mrs. M. NETTIE SNYDER.

The Foremost Tonic of the Age

A new path to health was provided for the sick, a new shield against disease was secured to the healthy when HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS became the standard tonic of America. For nearly a quarter of a century this powerful and genial antidote to disease and the causes which produce it, has been on its sanitary march, building up the feeble, helping nature to fight down every variety of ailment, soothing pain, promoting digestion, regulating the secretions, increasing the nervous vigor of the system, cheering the spirits, arresting premature decay, and not only prolonging life, but adding value to it by putting thousands of invalids in a condition to enjoy it. No volume ever published would be large enough to contain a history of the cases of dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, intermittent fever, nervous debility, and mental and physical prostration cured by this great vegetable invigorant, which not only restores health, but protects it from danger in the most unhealthy districts.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Hernia or Rupture Cured Without Interference with labor or business of any kind. Use "White's Patent Lever Truss" and "Dr. Gregory's Hernia Lotion." Pamphlets 10 cents. Address No. 854 Broadway, New-York.

Silk Elastic Stockings, Belts, Knee Caps, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c., at MARSH'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey st. Lady attendant.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

Atkinson's Extract White Rose.
55c. a bottle. WILLIAM M. GILES & CO., Chemists, No. 451 6th av.

Rupture and Deformities Successfully treated by Dr. MARSH at No. 2 Vesey st., (old office.)

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

BAKER—HAVENS.—In Sag Harbor, N. Y., May 4, 1874, by Rev. G. H. Goodsell, EDWARD B. BAKER, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to MATTIE J., daughter of Capt. J. Monroe Havens, of Sag Harbor, N. Y.

DIED.

ABBOT.—At Orange, N. J., Tuesday, the 12th inst., FRANCIS H. ABBOT, in the 78th year of his age. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, William st., near Prospect, on Friday, the 15th inst., at 10 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Brick Church Station on arrival of the train leaving foot of Barclay st. at 9:10 A. M. Return train at 11:48.

ASPINWALL.—On Wednesday morning, May 13, RUSSELL D'WOLF, youngest son of Lloyd and Harriette P. Aspinwall, aged 2 years, 10 months, and 23 days. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 15th inst., at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 25 East 10th st.

AVERY.—At No. 12 Gramercy Park, on Tuesday, May 12, 1874, of pneumonia, ROBERT LIVINGSTONE, infant son of John and Annie C. Avery. The remains will be taken to Mount Auburn for interment.

BALEN.—On Wednesday morning, May 13, 1874, MARY A., wife of P. Balen, Jr., and eldest daughter of Chas. L. Stickney, Esq. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 15th, at 1 P. M., from No. 206 East 58th st., without further notice.

BRIANT.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Sunday, May 10, ANNETTA W., wife of Chas. F. Briant, and daughter of Wm C. and Eunice Ayers, aged 26 years. The funeral services will be held at the First Baptist Church at Plainfield, on Thursday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock. Trains leave by the New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty st., North River, at 12:40.

CURRIE.—At New-Utrecht, Long Island, May 12, ELIZABETH T. CURRIE, widow of Rev. R. Ormiston Currie, D. D. Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church at New-Utrecht. Steam-cars leave Green-Wood every hour.

DE WITT.—At Bronxville, Westchester County, on 13th May, 1874, HENRY RANKIN DE WITT, son of the late Peter De Witt, of New-York, in the 46th year of his age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at the residence of his brother, C. J. De Witt, Bronxville, on Friday, the 15th inst., at 1:30 P. M. Trains leave Harlem Depot, 42d st., New-York, at 12:05 P. M., and return to New-York at 2:50 and 5:25 P. M.

FRENCH.—May 13, in the 79th year of his age, Mr. DANIEL FRENCH, of this City. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HARRIS.—On Tuesday, May 12, at St. Paul's Rectory, Morrisania, WILLIAM THADDEUS HARRIS, aged 1 year and 4 months, youngest child of Rev. Thomas R. and Margaret S. Harris, and grandchild of Rev. Dr. Van Kleeck. Funeral at St. Paul's Church on Friday, at 9 A. M. Remains will be taken to Fishkill for interment.

HAMMOND.—At Barnhart Mills, Penn., May 10, of pneumonia, CHARLES B. HAMMOND, 54 years of age. Friends of the family, and of his father-in-law, Dr. S. M. Giddings, are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. H. W. Boyd, No. 254 Dean st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 14, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HODGMAN.—On Tuesday, May 12, 1874, DANIEL HODGMAN, in the 66th year of his age. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, Tuckahoe, Westchester County, N. Y., on Friday, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 9:15 A. M. Carriages in waiting to convey to residence.

O'CONOR.—On Tuesday, May 12, CORNELIA LIVINGSTON, wife of Charles O'Conor, and daughter of the late Francis A. Livingston. Friends of the family will attend her obsequies at St. Thomas' Church, 5th av., corner of 53d st., on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

RIBLET.—On Monday, the 11th inst., GEORGE W. RIBLET, in the 60th year of his age. Funeral on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at All Saints' Church, corner of Henry and Scammel sts. Relatives and friends invited to attend, without further notice.

ROBINSON.—On the 8th inst., JANE, widow of the late David Robinson, aged 83 years.

SARVIS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 12, JOSEPH SARVIS, a veteran of 1812, in the 85th year of his age.

TERRY.—At Montclair, N. J., Tuesday evening, May 12, FREDERICK PRATT TERRY, in the 27th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the house of his father, John T. Terry, at Irvington, N. Y., on Friday, at 3:30 P. M. Friends of the family are invited to take the train at Forty-second Street Station, Hudson River Railroad, at 2 P. M.; returning, reaching New-York at 6:25.

TUTTLE.—In this City, May 12, SARAH PARMELEE, wife of Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, D. D., and daughter of late Benjamin Beecher. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, May 15, at 10:30 A. M., from St. Luke's Church, Hudson st., opposite Grove.

UNDERHILL.—On Fourth day, Wednesday, 13th, of whooping-cough, MARY LIBBIE, youngest daughter of Eugene and Susie Underhill, aged 4 months. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandmother, No. 262 West 25th st., on Sixth day, Friday, at 8 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Amawalk on Seventh day, Saturday morning, for interment.

VINTON.—In Brooklyn, May 13, ISAAC VINTON, aged 61. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, A. M. Hawkins, No. 61 Lefferts place, Brooklyn, on Friday, May 15, at 1 o'clock P. M.

VAN MATER.—At Englishtown, N. J., on Tuesday, May 12, JOSEPH H. VAN MATER. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WAITE.—In Stamford, Conn., May 11, Capt. BENJAMIN L. WAITE, aged 69. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, South View, Stamford, on Thursday, May 14, at 11 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the train that leaves New-York at 9 A. M.

WESSON.—Suddenly, of disease of the heart, GEORGE MARVIN WESSON, son of Andrew Wesson, aged 34. Funeral from the house of his uncle, Dr. George Marvin, No. 93 Henry st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock Friday, 15th inst.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A FRESH BOOK FOR RAILWAY READING.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York,
Publish This Day:
A FAST LIFE ON THE MODERN HIGHWAY.

A FAST LIFE ON THE MODERN HIGHWAY. Being a Glance into the Railroad World from a New Point of View. By JOSEPH TAYLOR. Illustrated. 12mo, cloth, $1 50; paper, $1.

"Mr. Joseph Taylor has been for many years connected with railroads, in various capacities, and probably knows more about life on the rail than any other man living. He has written a lively, entertaining book, full of anecdote and sketches of character, and illustrated with many humorous engravings."

THE NEW NOVELS
Published by
HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.

BENEDICT'S JOHN WORTHINGTON'S NAME. 8vo, paper, $1; cloth, $1 50.
VICTOR HUGO'S NINETY-THREE. 12mo, cloth, $1 75; 8vo, paper, 75 cents.
TALBOT'S THROUGH FIRE AND WATER. Illustrated. 8vo, paper, 25 cents.
COLONEL DACRE. By the author of "Caste." 8vo, paper, 50 cents.
BULWER'S PARISIANS. Illustrated. 12mo, cloth $1 50; 8vo, paper, $1.
ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S PHINEAS REDUX. Illustrated 8vo, paper, $1 25; cloth, $1 75.
THE BLUE RIBBON. By the author of "St. Olave's," "Jeanie's Quiet Life," "Meta's Faith," &c. 8vo, paper, 50 cents.
"SHIP AHOY!" Illustrated. 8vo, paper, 40 cents.
JEAFFRESON'S LOTTIE DARLING. 8vo, paper, 75 cents.
MISS BRADDON'S PUBLICANS AND SINNERS. 8vo, paper, 75 cents.
BLACK'S A PRINCESS OF THULE. 8vo, paper. 75 cents.
T. ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE'S DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND. 12mo, cloth. $1 25.
FARJEON'S GOLDEN GRAIN. A sequel to "Blade-o'-Grass." Illustrated. 8vo, paper, 35 cents.
WILKIE COLLINS' NOVELS. (Harper's Library Edition.) Now ready: The New Magdalen.—The Woman in White.—Poor Miss Finch.—Man and Wife.—The Dead Secret.—Basil.—Hide-and-Seek.—The Moonstone.—No Name.—Armadale. With illustrations. 12mo, cloth. $1 50 each. Other volumes will be issued shortly.

HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

HARPER'S CATALOGUE mailed free on receipt of six cents in postage stamps.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin square, New-York.

A—OBSERVATIONS ON NASAL CATARRH—an abstract from a forthcoming work on throat diseases by A. N. WILLIAMSON, M. D., late Clinical Physician in the University Medical College, sent free. Address No. 137 East 17th st. "Dr. Williamson's mode of treating catarrh is the result of many years of investigation, and we believe it is the only method by which it can be permanently cured."—*Journal of Medical Science.*

BEECHER—CROSBY — HALL. — APOSTACY EXPOSED. See "Crusaders" No. 6. At all news-stands. One dollar annually. Seventy boiled-down paragraphs. Order from American News Company, or Turkish Bath Headquarters, No. 41 West 26th st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT ART NOTICE!

Mr. HASELTINE not having disposed of the best and most valuable Paintings of his collection in his late sales, has concluded to rehang them in the galleries of the Messrs. Leavitt, No. 817 Broadway, where they are now on inspection and exhibition and

PRIVATE SALE.

He is also willing to make exchanges of pictures with gentlemen owning paintings that they may desire to part with for better or fresher works.

These pictures will be offered only at private sale or exchange. Mr. Haseltine will be in attendance from 8:30 A. M. to 6:30 P. M.

LINENS!

SALE OF IRISH LINENS, MARSEILLES QUILTS, &c. The property of a Belfast manufacturer, who is giving up his New-York store, consigned for immediate sale.

DOUBLE DAMASK AND SATIN-FINISH TABLE CLOTHS, in all sizes. Napkins, Doylies, Handkerchiefs, Huckaback, Turkish and Damask Towels, Crash, Birdeye Diaper, Sheeting, Damask by the yard, Linens, &c.; also, Marseilles Quilts and Toilet Quilts, Bureau Covers, Lawns, &c.

Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms.
To be sold by auction, THURSDAY MORNING, May 14, 1874, commencing at 10:30 o'clock.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT ART AND FURNITURE SALE.

Furniture, bronzes, paintings, ornaments, &c., belonging to the estate of the late E. P. CHRISTY, Esq., including over 100 songs formerly sung by himself, containing manuscripts, letters, and notes from the different authors, and many autograph notes by Mr. Christy, forming a very unique and interesting collection.

Also, a fine lot of furniture, mirrors, etageres, pianos, a billiard-table, china and glass ware, one set of single harness, silver mounted, a gentleman's saddle, sporting guns, &c., the property of a family about leaving for Europe. The whole to be sold by auction, without any reserve whatever.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, May 18, commencing at 3 o'clock. Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, Astor place.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, May 13, 1874.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held on Tuesday, the 12th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have heard with deep regret of the death of OLIVER S. STRONG, Esq., a member of the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb since the year 1860, a Director since 1863, and a member of the Executive Committee since 1866, and we record our testimony to his faithfulness and unselfish devotion to the interests of the institution, to his zeal for its advancement, and to his uniform courtesy and kindness in intercourse with his associates in the board, and our high appreciation of his character as a Christian gentleman and friend.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the relatives of the deceased, and be published in the daily papers.

GEO. A. ROBBINS, Secretary pro tem.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.

On and after MAY 1, 1874, passengers for NEWPORT take the SHORE LINE EXPRESS leaving GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT at 1 o'clock P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday at 11:30 A. M.; on Wednesday at 12 M.; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 12 M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The mails for Kingston, Jamaica, &c., per steamer Atlas, on SATURDAY, May 16, 1874, will close at 11 A. M., instead of as heretofore announced.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

A PAMPHLET UPON CHRONIC AND INCURABLE DISEASES, by general practitioners, and their successful treatment by nature's specific, the wonderful Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and the author, Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, sent gratis, postage free. Depot and reception-rooms at No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

THE MEMBERS OF ADELPHI LODGE, No. 23 F. and A. M., are requested to attend the funeral of the child of Brother Samuel D. Sewards, J. W., on THURSDAY MORNING, May 14, at 9 o'clock, from No. 163 East 60th st. By order of
CHARLES H. MAYER, Master.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

POLITICAL.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold their regular monthly meeting at Newman's Hall, No. 475 9th av., on THURSDAY EVENING, May 14, 8 o'clock.
HENRY C. LEASK, President.
THOMAS STEWART, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, May 13:

Wm. Kennelly, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story, attic, and basement brick house, with lot 26.1 by 100, No. 123 Monroe street, between Rutgers and Jefferson, for $9,350, to W. R. Foster. Also, the premises Nos. 311 and 313 Monroe street, between Jackson and Corlears streets, embracing a plot 41.8 by 85.9, with a four-story brick store and tenement, 30 by 85.9, thereon, for $13,150, to Charles G. Dean.

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Robert L. Reade, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 18 by 50, with lot 74 feet deep, No. 106 East Seventy-fourth street, south side, 54 feet east of Fourth avenue, for $13,350, to E. E. Anderson, plaintiff in the legal action.

James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Francis M. Scott, Esq., Referee, sold an extra-sized lot, 25 by 193.3 by 25.11 by 186.4, on West Fortieth street, south side, 75 feet east of Sixth avenue, opposite Reservoir square, for $34,100, to Wm. S. Ridabock. The lot started at $20,000, and run up at $50 bids to the price noted.

Richard V. Harnett sold at public auction two lots, each 25 by about 75, on West Seventy-second street, south side, 250 feet east of Eleventh avenue, for $8,450 each, to Richard H. Green. Two lots adjoining, billed for sale, were withdrawn, as were also two lots on Fourth avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Third street. Mr. Harnett also sold by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Isaac L. Miller, Esq., Referee, two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, south side, 275 feet west of Seventh avenue, for $2,900, and the other for $2,925, to Chas. E. Develin. The legal sale in charge of the same auctioneer, of four lots on East Sixty-ninth street, east of Fourth avenue, was adjourned to June 3.

Dingee, Porter & Co. offered at public auction the two four-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, each 20 by 65, with lots each 100.5 feet deep, Nos. 318 and 330 West Fifty-eighth street, south side, 245 feet west of Eighth avenue, one of which was knocked down for $30,550, and the other withdrawn.

Hugh N. Camp adjourned the Supreme Court sale of a house and lot on First avenue, north of One Hundred and Sixteenth street, to Wednesday of next week.

Concerning the sales held yesterday in Brooklyn by Jere. Johnson, Jr.; in Jersey City, by J. M. Gibson, and at Schuylerville, Westchester County, by Foley & Beckenbaugh, reports, if received, will be published to-morrow.

In our report yesterday of the sale made by E. A. Lawrence & Co., at the Exchange, on Tuesday, of the leasehold property No. 49 Eighth street, the price realized should have been $17,700, instead of $14,700, as noted.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jere. Johnson, Jr., under a Supreme Court order, sold 700 lots, with eighty-five acres of land and 1,200 feet water-front—in all, 130 acres—located at Fort Hamilton, Long Island, adjoining lands of the United States, known as the "Post Farm," and belonging to the estate of Christian Morrison, deceased, for $39,000. The entire property was sold in one parcel, and purchased by Archibald Young.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales are as follows—all at the Exchange but that last named:

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., public auction sale of the business property No. 19 Ann street, north-west corner of Theatre alley, embracing a plot 20 by 30, (rear line 26 feet,) with a six-story brick building thereon.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., public auction sale of ten lots, together in size 201.10 by 80, being the block fronting on Avenue A, east side, between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, and one lot, 18 by 69, with a frame shop thereon, on Avenue A, west side, 50.5 feet north of One Hundred and Fourteenth street. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the following lots: Two full lots on West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, north side, and two lots on West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, south side, (rears adjoining,) between Seventh and Eighth avenues; one full lot on East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, north side, and one lot on East One Hundred and Thirtieth street, south side, (rears adjoining,) between Fourth and Madison avenues.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Bosse, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 20 by 100.4, on West Forty-second street, north side, 260 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Jerome Buck, Esq., Referee, of the frame house, with lot 25 by about 33, No. 317 East Fifty-ninth street, north side, 208.2 feet east of Second avenue.

By J. Cole, in Brooklyn, at Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton street, executor's sale to close estate of Charles Kelsey, deceased, of five lots, each 25 by 122, with a three-story, attic, and basement brick house, two-story brick stable, and conservatory thereon, known as Nos. 26, 28, 30, 32, and 34 Strong place.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, MAY 13.

NEW-YORK.

By Wm. Kennelly.

1 two-story attic and basement brick house and lot, No. 123 Monroe st., between Rutgers and Jefferson sts., lot 26.1x100	$9,350
1 four-story brick store and tenement plot, Nos. 311 and 313 Monroe st., between Jackson and Corlears sts., plot 41.8x85.9, building 30x85.9	13,150

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 106 East 74th st., s. s., 54 ft. e. of 4th av., lot 18x74, house 50 ft. deep	$13,350

By James M. Miller.

1 plot, West 40th st., s.s., 75 ft. e. of 6th av., 25x193.3x25.11x186.4	$34,100

By R. V. Harnett.

2 lots, West 72d st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 11th av., each 25 x about 75, $8,450 each	$16,900
2 lots, West 126th st., s. s. 275 ft. w. of 7th av., each 25x99.11	5,825

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, May 12.

Beekman place, e. s., 40.5 ft. n. of 50th st., 20x100	32,000
Eldridge st., w. s., 80 ft. n. of Delancey st., 20x50	18,200
Elton st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Cortlandt av.; runs s. 231.11 ft. to Gouverneur st., thence w. 125 ft., thence n. 115.11 ft., thence s. e. 50 ft., thence n. 116.3 ft. to Elton st., thence e. 75 ft.	6,201
13th st., n. s., 332 ft. e. of 2d av., 23x103.3	17,750
19th st., No. 28 West, s. s., 510 ft. e. of 6th av., 25x92	37,000
53d st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x100.5	15,000
61st st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x100.5	20,000
81st st., n. s., 550 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x102.2; 82d st., s. s., 550 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x102.2	9,000
Avenue A, w. s., 23 ft. n. of 19th st., 46x93.10	25,000
Lind av., s. e. s., 64 ft. n. e. of De Voe st, runs s. e. 90 ft., thence s. w. to De Voe st., thence e. 26.10 ft., thence n. e. 31.6 ft., thence n. w. 112.6 ft. to Lind av., thence s. w. 40 ft., West Farms	2,528
South 5th av., w. s., No. 54, 25x75	19,500
5th av., e. s., 78.5 ft. n. of 62d st., 22x108	80,000
10th av., w. s., 75.11 ft. n. of 100th st., 25x64	10,200
10th av., e. s. 40.4 ft. s. of 100th st., 20.2x90	3,500

LEASES RECORDED.

2d av., No. 977, store &c., 5 years, per year	$1,260
3d av., No. 327, 3 years, per year	1,000
Pier No. 5 North River, 5 years, per year	18,000
Pier No. 4 North River, 10 years, per year	17,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO OWNERS OF TENEMENT OR OTHER PROPERTY THAT NEEDS TO BE PUT IN GOOD REPAIR.—The undersigned wishes to take such property as needs the most repair and lease the same for a reasonable time, and will guarantee to put it in good order and keep the same in such order for the time mentioned. Security given if required as to rent and repairs. JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Mason and Builder. Residence, No. 214 6th st., New-York. Shops, No. 73 South Washington square and No. 200 East 14th st., corner of 3d av.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The carpenter shop of Wm. S. Hunts, consisting of three and one-third lots of ground, Nos. 326, 328, and 330 West 21st st., the building covering the whole front on lots; also, the engine, boilers, and machinery; suitable for a carpenter or cabinet-maker, with a large drying-room. Inquire on the premises.

EXCHANGE.—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, below 30th st., free and clear. value, $25,000, to exchange for a good four-story brown-stone house, $50,000 to $60,000, between 5th and 6th avs., below Park. Principals, address EXCHANGE, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—FOUR FULL lots on 129th and 130th sts., 300 feet west of 7th av. Boulevard. 50 feet front on each street; easy terms. Apply to owner, WILLIAM H. OSBORN, No. 2,048 3d av., corner 114th st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE OR LEASE—The best corner lot on West Broadway; terms easy. For particulars address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 424.

WE HAVE TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN UPON improved real estate in this City for five years; also money for second and leasehold mortgages. SAWARD & LEAVITT, No. 54 Wall st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

STORAGE STORES FOR SALE OR LEASE—NOS. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, near Hamilton Ferry; rent together, $2,400. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—SPECIALTY—LLEWELLYN Park, unfurnished French-roofed residence; modern conveniences; beautiful, high, healthful location; one and a half acres; elegant lawns, stable; neighborhood unexceptionable. Photographs and particulars, HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—MY FURNISHED RESidence on the Hudson, at Scarborough, above Tarrytown; new, first class; all modern improvements; ample out-buildings; views perfectly magnificent; ten acres in lawn, grove, orchard, garden, and meadow; also, villa sites adjoining. JOHN B. CHURCH, No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT ten or twenty acres, a pleasant country residence, overlooking Long Island Sound, five minutes' walk from Woodmont Station five miles west of New-Haven, Conn., on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of or address J. AYRES, Woodmont, Conn.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—ELEGANT NEW SWISS cottage, on Fort Hill, 4th av., New-Brighton. WM. A. CROCKER, No. 159 Broadway, second story, Room No. 3, or PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A MOST DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR Sale or to Let, Furnished—At New-Hamburg, with a frontage on the Hudson River; two and a half hours from City by express; a wide and substantial brick mansion, with parlor, dining-room, library, music-room, billiard-room, and hall 12 feet wide, all on the first floor; all modern conveniences; sub-cellar below kitchen story; house and grounds dry and absolutely healthful; hot and cold graperies, stables, farmer's and gardener's houses, &c.; beautiful and extended river view, fine avenue, old trees, large garden, with fruits; in all, some forty-five acres; beautifully disposed naturally, and many years under cultivation; location and surroundings unusually desirable; as a residence for a gentleman's family it is in all respects without objectionable features, and possesses rare beauties and advantages. Apply to L. SATTERLEE, Executor, No. 171 Broadway, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

A PLEASANT RIDE TO

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

Forty minutes from foot of Chambers st. Dwellings and building sites for sale in great variety, and on accommodating terms. Houses built to order. Apply to Henry G. Bell, 41 Worth st.; F. W. Tomkins, 37 Park row; Robert S. Walker, 205 Broadway; George McKibbin, 49 Greene st.; John Barry, 156 Broadway; D. B. Ivison, 138 Grand st.; F. T. Hewitt, Agent Union Land Co., 8 Broad st., Room 11; E. J. Love, 243 Hudson st.; J. T. Beckwith, 315 Greenwich st.

AT $10 MONTHLY OR $200 DOWN AND BALance in three years, (suit yourself,) a Flushing Park lot; prices from $600 to $900, which include elegant shade and ornamental trees, stone sidewalks, excellent schools and church privileges, (10 churches,) fine boating and fishing, splendid drives; seven railroad depots; 120 trains daily, from 5 A. M. till 12:15 P. M.; fare, 8 cents. Take James Slip Ferry at foot Chambers st., or Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, and go to HITCHCOCK'S Land office, opposite Main Street Depot, in Flushing, or call for map at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, on 3d av., corner 26th st.

FOR SALE—TARRYTOWN.—A FIRST-CLASS NEW house, built in the best manner, containing seventeen rooms, bath-room, water-closets, gas, &c., with three-quarters of an acre of land, stocked with fruit-trees and shrubs; pleasantly situated, and only two minutes' walk from the river; price, with lot, 50x150, $11,500. Apply to FRANK VINCENT, Savings Bank, Tarrytown.

AT TARRYTOWN WE OFFER FOR SALE A valuable property—Six acres ground, a commodious and handsome house, twelve rooms, all modern conveniences, surrounded by beautiful shade and fruit trees, winding carriage way, and walks tastefully arranged; river view unsurpassed; price $35,000; terms to suit. J. F. WILLIAMS & SONS, No. 270 West 34th st., corner 8th av.

A FREE EXCURSION ON SUNDAYS TO Garden City Park by special train on Long Island Railroad to enable those who cannot go on week days to view the property. Tickets free at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st. Train leaves depot at right-hand side of ferry at Hunter's Point at 10:30 A. M., and returns at 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE.—THERE ARE THREE PHOTOGRAPHIC views of a very handsome villa, at a convenient distance from New-York, to be seen at the Shoe and Leather Bank, Broadway. Examine them if you are looking for a permanent home or a safe and profitable investment. Further information to be had at the bank.

A BEAUTIFUL FARM OF SEVENTY-FIVE acres; gothic house, newly furnished; near village and depot; healthy and desirably fitted up by a New-Yorker; must be sold; terms easy; worth double the price asked, ($15,000.) Also, two villas in Wyoming, N. J., to let or sell. Apply to L. W. BADGER, Wyoming, N. J., or A. D. WAGNER, Room No. 1, No. 23 Murray st.

AT PRINCETON, N. J.—FINE COUNTRY-SEAT, 150 acres, all arable; large mansion; twenty rooms; all conveniences; ice-house, stables, and carriage-houses; abundance fruit and shade; near depot; or will rent ten acres with mansion, for season or year. J. D. CONDICT, No. 149 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT RYE NECK—A pleasant cottage house, with half an acre of ground; water front of sixty feet, and seventy feet on Boston turnpike road; one hour from New-York; plenty of fruit and shade trees, good lawn, &c.; a very desirable small place. T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT; TEN TO EIGHTY acres; large house, in good repair, well shaded; large barns, &c.; fruit of all kinds; fine location, near depot; one and a quarter hours' ride from New-York City. Apply to WM. MACKAY, Somerville, N. J.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, WELL-BUILT COUNTRY-house, with barns and other out-buildings, and fifteen acres or more of land; one and three-quarter miles from depot; to be sold at a bargain at Cranford, N. J. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine st., N. Y.

ELEGANT FARM, 202 ACRES, NEAR MORRIStown, N. J.—For sale or will exchange for a City residence; large mansion; ample barns; one-half mile from depot; $30,000; mortgage, $8,000. J. D. CONDICT, No. 149 Broadway.

OWNER DETERMINED TO "GO WEST," offers at sacrifice, 160 acres choice land near Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.; price, $90 per acre; easy terms. Call or address owner, A. R. VAIL, Goshen, N. Y.

HOTEL FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE PARRY House at Highland Falls, on the Hudson, one and a half miles from West Point, newly furnished; seventy rooms; price, $55,000. Address WILLET PARRY, Highland Falls, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOUSE AND CARRIAGE-house on Main st., Westfield, N. J., three minutes from depot; commutation $75 yearly. PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff street, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—REAL ESTATE, SALE OR RENT, furnished and unfurnished. Also desirable property to exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Office hours, 1 to 3.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LOTS on 9TH AV., 63D AND 67TH STS., viz.:

NINTH AVENUE—Two lots, west side, 50.5 feet south of 67th st., and one lot south side 67th st., 63.9½ feet east of the Boulevard.

SIXTY-THIRD STREET—Three lots, south side, 70 feet west of Madison av., and near Central Park.

On TUESDAY, MAY 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Map at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS Nos. 240 and 242 Stanton, corner of Willett st., on FRIDAY, May 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room.

WM. MAN, Referee.
GEO. W. WINGATE, Attorney.

Maps of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

DINGEE, PORTER & CO., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY IN THE NINTH WARD. WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1874, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, without reserve, to the highest bidder, the valuable four-story and basement brick buildings on north-west corner Waverley place and West 10th st., and two buildings adjoining in Waverley place, in fine order, well located and rented. Further particulars at auctioneers', No. 2,308 3d av. and No. 111 Broadway.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1874, At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order Supreme Court, JOSHUA T. OWEN, Esq., Referee, All the land between 12th and 13th avs., and 89th to 91st st. Equal to about 115 City Lots.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF TWELVE LOTS, south-east corner of 1st av. and 97th st. 100.11x295 feet, on FRIDAY, May 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Avery T. Brown, Esq., Referee. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

CHARLES W. ROGERS, Auctioneer.

AT GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND, ON SATURDAY, May 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.; on the premises, a splendid shore-front property of forty-five acres, with large mansion and necessary out-buildings, fruit, shade, and ornamental trees. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 9:35 A. M.; conveyances at depot. Sale peremptory. Further particulars of Hon. W. H. ONDERDONK, No. 284 Pearl st., or ANDRUS B. HOWE, No. 5½ Pine st.

DINGEE, PORTER & CO., AUCTIONEERS, sell THIS DAY, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M., the easterly front of Avenue A, 113th and 114th sts.; also, lot with frame building, west side Avenue A, 114th and 115th sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, completely furnished, will be sold for less than $20,000, or leased for a term of years; water, furnace, gas; superior sea-bathing; two hours distant by rail. See photographs and particulars at office D. H. ANTHONY, No. 58 William, near Wall st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET FOR the Summer, fifty miles from New-York, close to a beautiful lake; contains eleven rooms; there is good stabling and plenty of fruit; two trains daily; rent for the season, $250. Apply to J. B. FORD, No. 27 Park place, New-York.

AT KING'S BRIDGE, ON HARLEM RIVER—TO let, furnished, a first-class residence, handsomely frescoed; all modern improvements; carriage-house, stables, ice-house, and nine acres of land in fruit, lawn, and vegetables; within 900 feet of depot. Inquire of H. W. COATES, No. 3 Pine st.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES TO RENT FOR the Summer. Catalogues given to applicants. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET—AT WOODLAWN, HARLEM RAILROAD, half mile west of depot, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage-house, and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison av., or No. 24 Burling slip, up stairs.

NYACK.—THE FINEST RIVER TOWN; VILLAS and cottages, to let furnished or unfurnished, $300 up. C. H. OLIVER, No. 1 Park place.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—AT NEW Rochelle and Pelham, Westchester County stone mansion, splendidly furnished; use of water-front; twenty acres; $250 per month. A commodious house, seven acres, horses, carriages, cow, &c.; $250 a month. Elegant residence in Huguenot Park; fine furniture; $1,200 for season. Pleasant village residence, $800 for season. Unfurnished houses to suit applicants. LE COUNT & PINE, Real Estate Agents, No. 136 Pearl st., New-York, or Main st., New-Rochelle, N. Y.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, AT DOBBS' Ferry, on the Hudson, furnished, fifty minutes from Forty-second Street Depot, with large house, in complete order; fine lawns, with walks, fountains, &c.; greenhouse, barn, ice-house filled, garden planted, hennery, with fowls, and everything to make it a first-class country residence. Inquire of J. W. DURYEE, No. 258 Cherry st.

TO RENT—CLIFFSIDE, ON THE HUDSON, A charming country seat, (one hour and ten minutes from the City,) furnished; garden made, fruits in variety and abundance; views unequaled, perfectly healthy, pure water in house; no nuisance in neighborhood; ten minutes' drive from depot over eighty-foot avenue, just opened, one of the finest drives in the State. For terms, &c., apply to W. R. DEAN, Nyack, N. Y.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, ONE HOUR FROM New-York, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad; frame house, containing about eleven rooms; grounds consist of nine acres, beautifully laid out in lawn, &c.; fruit and shade trees in abundance; it is three-quarters of a mile from station, near the salt water; rent $1,000 per year, furnished; unfurnished, $800. T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

TO LET—A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Rye, one hour from 42d st. by New-Haven Railroad; half mile from depot and near Long Island Sound, fully furnished, with use of horses, carriages, cows, &c., to a satisfactory tenant; house large; grounds twelve acres; fruits in abundance; will rent to Nov. 1. T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON LONG Island Sound, at Orienta, Mamaroneck, N. Y., one hour from New-York; pleasant neighborhood; double house, with two-story wing, fourteen rooms, with all modern improvements; beautiful shade-trees, plenty of fruit, fine garden. Will rent at a moderate price. T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, OR LONGER IF desired, a country-seat two and a half miles south of Newburg and five from West Point. For health, beauty, and location it is unsurpassed on the river; house is large and furnished; stable, garden, fruit, ice-house, extensive pleasure grounds, beach, &c. Also for sale. Apply to VERPLANCK BROS., No. 92 Chambers st.

ORANGE, N. J.—SPECIALTY—RENT, LLEWELlyn Park, beautiful, high, healthful location, 1½ acres, pretty lawns, fruit, shade, stable; French roof house, six bedrooms; modern conveniences; neighborhood unexceptionable. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

TO LET—NICE FLAT, SIX ROOMS, FINE ORDER, in full-sized brown-stone house, balance occupied by one small family; rent very reasonable to small, desirable family. Apply on premises, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

THE BEST SHOOTING, FISHING, AND SAILING.—To Let—A furnished Swiss villa; all City improvements, and ice-house filled, on the New-Jersey coast, below Long Branch; lovely spot, and will be let low. Apply to owner, No. 83 Irving place.

TO LET—ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND.—A COUNTRY house; good location, plenty of ground attached, with shade, well of good water, cistern never dry; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JACOB F. WRIGHT, Astoria.

PART OF A PLEASANT COUNTRY HOUSE TO rent furnished for the Summer, or longer, to gentleman and wife; price, $25 per month. Address COTTAGE, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO RENT, CHEAP, ONE OF the most desirable furnished residences in Llewellyn Park; fine stable, boat-house, &c. Apply to the owner, No. 115 Broadway, Room No. 8.

COTTAGE, $200 PER ANNUM; ALSO, BRICK house, modern style, $550, at Woodbridge, N. J., one hour from the City. T. B. KNIFFIN, No. 73 Murray st.

CATSKILL.—FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO LET from May 15 for four months; river and mountain view. Address A. BANKS, Catskill.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—ROSELLE, N. J.—DEsirable residence, modern improvements. Apply to Mrs. FERRIS, on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO RENT—TWO STORES ADJOINING THIRTY-fourth Street Theatre. Apply to JAKE BERRY, Manager.

LOFTS, OFFICES, AND SUB-CELLARS IN Barclay and Vesey sts., on Broadway block. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

LOFTS TO LET—NO. 78 MAIDEN LANE, FIVE lofts; rent $1,000. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR THREE OR FOUR months from June 1, a moderate-sized well-furnished country place, in healthy location, not more than one hour and a half from New-York; rent must be moderate. Address COMFORT, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

A PROTESTANT MAN AND WIFE, HOLlanders, no children, speak good English, with very good reference from last gentleman, would like to take charge of a gentleman's residence in the Summer months, in City or country. Can be seen at No. 80 East Broadway. John P. Hoff.

WANTED—A HOUSE TO TAKE CHARGE OF BY a respectable man and his wife for the Summer months; has the best of reference; no incumbrance. Apply, until engaged, at No. 24 West Washington place.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE.

Large variety of rich and plain furniture, decorations, &c., which are being offered at extremely low prices.

Corner of Spring and Crosby sts., New-York.

T. G. SELLEW,

DESKS,

OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE

No. 103 Fulton St.,

NEW-YORK.

BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.

FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

UPHOLSTERER.—A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH upholsterer, who has worked at Marcotte's for five years, wishes to find work in private families or at home; knows upholstery and decoration in all their branches. Call or address L. DOUBLOT, 295 7th av.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

AUCTION SALES.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, AT 12:30 O'CLOCK P. M., at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the executors of Laura Johnson, deceased: 75 shares Union Ferry Company to Brooklyn, par $100; 30 shares Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, par $50; 106 shares Long Island Bank of Brooklyn, par $50; 160 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, par $100; 60 shares Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn, par $50; 2 bonds United States five per cent., Sept. 1, 1874, $1,000 each.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECOMB.—THIS DAY, (Thursday) May 14, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store, fresh Palermo lemons, cargo Try Again, can be seen on Pier No. 16 East River; also fresh Messina oranges and lemons, cargo Shannon, can be seen on Pier No. 11 East River; also fresh Palermo oranges and lemons, balance steam-ship Alexandria.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME BLACK WALNUT PARLOR, dining, and bedroom suites, Brussels carpets, &c., &c., at auction, FRIDAY, May 15, at 10:30 o'clock, at private residence No. 29 West 49th st. Catalogues at No. 14 Pine st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$40,000 WANTED, IN SUMS OF $1,000 or more, to increase the capital of a company already organized and in successful operation, (no liability,) for the manufacture of machines sold for cash in advance of production and secured by letters patent in this country and Europe; ten per cent. per annum will be guaranteed; profits from twenty to thirty per cent.; best City references given. Address Post-office Box No. 4,517, New-York City, with name and address.

LONG BRANCH.

To rent for season 1874—Bouquet and news stand, Ocean Hotel; cigar stand, Ocean Hotel; stables with one hundred stalls, Ocean Hotel. Apply to CHARLES & WARREN LELAND, Long Branch, or Sturtevant House, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A BUSiness man with capital; the lease, good-will, and stock of the well-known located store for fine groceries and choice wines, teas, cigars, &c., of the late HUGH B. JACKSON, No. 182 5th av., between 22d and 23d sts. Apply to the executors at the store from 5 P. M. to 6:30 o'clock.

$5,000 TO $10,000.—BUSINESS FIRST class; no competition; ample security. H. E. FARNSWORTH, No. 133 Nassau st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DEDICATION SERVICES.—REV. STEPHEN H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach in the New-York Presbyterian Church, West 11th st., between 6th and 7th avs., this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

ASCENSION DAY.—CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV.—Morning prayer, service, and holy communion at 10:30.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

HATCH & FOOTE

BANKERS,

No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.

ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

M. K. JESUP, PATON & CO.,

BANKERS,

UNION BUILDING, NO. 52 WILLIAM ST.

NEW-YORK.

The accounts and agency of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and private firms will receive careful attention.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer-books will be closed from 3 P. M. of the 2d of May until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 20th of May.

ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 25, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1874.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company, held on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected managers for the ensuing year:

CHARLES N. TALBOT,	JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
ABIEL A. LOW,	THOMAS CORNELL,
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY,	W. J. HOPPIN,
JAMES M. HALSTED,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
LEGRAND B. CANNON,	GEO. CABOT WARD,
JAMES R. TAYLOR,	ROBT. M. OLYPHANT,

THOMAS DICKSON.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held THIS DAY, THOMAS DICKSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

By order of the Board,

GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL, RAILROAD & IRON COMPANY.—For sale—$137,000—Receivers' certificates, second series, dated 8th May, inst., payable one year from date, with ten per cent. interest; authorised by order of the United States Circuit Court for Eastern District of Michigan to reimburse expense of completing the canal.

Proposals for purchase of the above certificates will be received by the undersigned until the 18th May, inst., at noon, at his office, No. 90 Broadway, where the order of court may be seen and other particulars, if any, may be learned.

ISAAC H. KNOX, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, May 6, 1874.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY. Cash capital, $2,000,000. Office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, or consigned to us, on favorable terms.

PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO, Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.

Paul J. Armour, Wm. D. Bowerman, C. H. Delamater, José F. Navarro, Feliciano Latasa, Juan J. Jova, John Baird, Thomas Murphy, Henry B. Hyde.

WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.

JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Wall st., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 4th of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 4th of May proximo.

ALBERT KEEP, President.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, NORTH-EAST CORNER UNION SQUARE, 4TH AV. AND 16TH ST., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New-York Mutual Gas-light Company, for the election of sixteen Directors and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 19, 1874, the polls for which election will be opened between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books of the company will be closed for ten days (10 days) prior to said election. By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES PLACE, Secretary.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, May 4, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, PROPERLY INDORSED, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., FRIDAY, 15th inst., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following 7 per cent. Brooklyn City Bonds, viz.:

$200,000 Permanent Water Loan due 1904 and 1910.
$200,000 Assessment and Sewerage Bonds due 1877.

Proposals must state the price offered in addition to accrued interest.

The Controller reserves the right to reject bids not considered to the interest of the City.

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

NOTICE.

TRUSTEES' OFFICE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 114 SOUTH 3D ST., PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1874.

A meeting of the first mortgage bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be held at No. 23 5th av., New-York, on Tuesday, the 9th day of June, 1874, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of acting upon the appointment of a trustee under the said mortgage to fill a vacancy in the trust thereby created.

By direction of the Trustees.

A. B. NETTLETON, Trustees' Agent.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, Nos. 59 AND 61 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, May 12, 1874.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that an election for nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will be held at the company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall st., on WEDNESDAY, 27th May, 1874, between the hours of 12 M and 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed, preparatory to said election, Monday, 18th May, at 3 P. M., and reopened Thursday, 28th May, at 10 A. M.

By order of the board,

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA STATE WARRANTS.

Interest and principal payable in New-York, and with first-class guarantee.

For sale below par by

ARTHUR T. FITCH & CO., Bankers, No. 8 Pine st., New-York.

THE HOLDERS AND REPRESENTATIVES of the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD Are requested to meet on the 26th of May, 1874, at Bagg's Hotel, Utica, N. Y., at 12 o'clock noon, to mature some plan to protect their bonds. Every bondholder should attend in person or by proxy.

Dated Utica, N. Y., May 8, 1874.

A. MATHER & CO., Bankers, Utica, N. Y.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 21 Water st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for fifteen Directors of said company, for the then ensuing year, and for two Inspectors of Election for 1875.

The transfer-books will be closed from May 2 to June 2, 1874.—Dated April 28, 1874.

JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON, President.

O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, ROOMS NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 7, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS and standing committees of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held at the Rooms of the Board, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 18th day of May inst. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 4, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the St. Joseph Lead Company, for the election of Trustees and such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, No. 152 Broadway, on THURSDAY, May 14, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M. HUGH N. CAMP, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders will be held at Milwaukee on 13th of June, 1874, at noon, for election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly be done at annual meetings. The transfer-books will be closed on the 21st inst. at 3 P. M., and reopened 20th June.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

MAY 9, 1874.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds bought by BOUND & CO., No. 52 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

TO INVESTORS.

N. Y. COUNTY 7s, DUE 1883.

ANY PART OF $350,000,

AT REDUCED PRICE.

GEO. K. SISTARE,

NO. 24 NASSAU ST.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, at the close of business on the 1st day of May, 1874:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$12,889,136 55
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		4,000,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits		250,000 00
U. S. bonds on hand		1,850,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages		9,000 00
Due from other national banks		197,365 71
Due from State banks and bankers		163,592 62
Banking-house		500,000 00
Current expenses		40,891 10
Premiums paid		194,292 67
Checks and other cash items		84,354 16
Exchanges for Clearing-house		2,536,356 68
Bills of other national banks		600,416 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)		3,125 90
Specie, viz.: Coin	$77,395 21	
Gold Treasury notes	711,300 00	788,695 21
Legal-tender notes		325,032 00
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes		2,475,000 00
Total		$26,913,258 60

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$10,000,000 00
Surplus fund	3,250,000 00
Profit and loss	372,047 94
National bank circulation outstanding	3,111,835 00
Dividends unpaid	18,605 00
Individual deposits	6,360,547 85
United States deposits	148,940 48
Due to other national banks	1,624,057 28
Due to State banks and bankers	2,032,225 05
Total	$26,913,258 60

I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th day of May, 1874.

GEORGE H. CAREY, Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

Correct—Attest: JNO. C. GREEN, ROBERT RAY, DENNING DUER, Directors.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

RAILROAD BONDS,

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS.

And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at the lowest market rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company are requested to meet with the undersigned Trustees, on FRIDAY, the 15th day of May, 1874, at 4 o'clock P. M., at Room No. 24, Cooper Union Building. Attendance by the bondholders personally is earnestly desired.

ABRAM S. HEWITT,
JOHN G. STEVENS,
CHAS. W. OPDYKE,
Trustees under First Mortgage.

COMMERCIAL PAPER NEGOTIATED AND ADvances made by ARTHUR T. FITCH & CO., bankers, No. 8 Pine st., New-York.

B. F. COOK,

NO. 2½ WALL ST.,

Buys and sells bonds and mortgages, negotiates loans on real estate and miscellaneous securities.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS: near-by lots in exchange. Address H., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY DIVIDEND.—A third Dividend upon the assented stock of this company will be paid to the stockholders in cash, on presentation of their certificates, at the office of Riggs & Co., No. 56 Wall st.

G. W. STANTON,
JOHN ELLIOTT,
B. WILSON,
Committee.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1874.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend of two (2) dollars per share, payable on the 1st day of June, prox., to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M. May 18 to the morning of June 2.

J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.—THE payment of two-thirds of the January interest having been provided for, I am prepared to cash the coupons off the consolidated bonds by giving two-thirds cash and a certificate for the balance, deducting one-quarter per cent. commission. JOHN R. MANNING, Nos. 78 Broadway and 7 New-st.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE OF taxes, has been declared, payable on and after the 9th inst. Transfer-books closed until that date.

CHAS. B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND IN CENTRAL PARK, SOME LITTLE time since, a SLEEVE BUTTON with the letter R. The owner can apply with the mate at No. 2 East 56th st. between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 M.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until THURSDAY, May 28, 1874, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools in this City, including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed thereto, for the ensuing year—say nine thousand (9,000) tons of coal, more or less, and two thousand five hundred (2,500) cords of oak, and one thousand (1,000) cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.: Seven thousand (7,000) tons of furnace size, one thousand (1,000) tons of stove size, five hundred and fifty (550) tons of egg size, and four hundred and fifty (450) tons of nut size. The oak wood must be of the best quality, the stick not less than three (3) feet long.

The pine wood must be of the best quality, and not less than three (3) feet, six (6) inches long. The proposal must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet, solid measure, for both oak and pine wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load, the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies. The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required from the 15th of July to the 15th of September, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies; said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and, when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of the school buildings as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1875. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
ROBERT HOE,
Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR ELEVATORS AND COMBINED ELEVATORS AND STAIRS FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 4, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 1st day of June, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the elevators and combined elevators and stairs of corner pavilion—all as exhibited on the drawings, described in the specifications, or called for in the schedule.

Copies of the drawings, specifications, and schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made for each elevator complete, and for each combined elevator and stair complete.

The elevators or Divisions I. and II. must be completed within three months from date of acceptance of proposal, and the combined elevators and stairs within six months from same date.

The contractors will be required to guarantee their work for a period of two years.

Payments will be made for each elevator on its completion, less ten (10) per cent., which will be retained until the elevators have been satisfactorily tested for the period of six months.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, (25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, or to award each division to a different bidder, at its option. Any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered, neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not engaged in the manufacture of elevators.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Elevators, &c.," and addressed to

C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

HEAD-QUARTERS MARINE CORPS, QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 4, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of FRIDAY, the 12th day of June next, for supplying Wood and Coal to the United States Marines at one or more of the following places during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1875.

The Wood to be merchantable oak, and to be delivered, piled, measured, and inspected at such points within the limits of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding Marine Officer, free of expense to the United States.

The Coal to be good white ash anthracite egg Coal, free from dust, and to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, to be inspected by the commanding Marine Officer, and delivered at such points within the limits of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by him, free of expense to the United States; and both Wood and Coal to be furnished upon the monthly or quarterly requisition of the commanding officer, showing the quantities required in accordance with regulations, viz.: At

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
100 tons of Coal.
60 cords of Wood.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.
125 tons of Coal.
80 cords of Wood.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
(Including Assistant Quartermaster's Office.)
200 tons of Coal.
100 cords of Wood.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
(Including Assistant Quartermaster's Office.)
100 tons of Coal.
240 cords of Wood.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
(Including Guard at Naval Magazine.)
160 tons of Coal.
300 cords of Wood.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.
60 cords of Wood.

GOSPORT, VA.
50 tons of Coal.
80 cords of Wood.

PENSACOLA, FLA.
80 cords of Wood.

MARE ISLAND, CAL.
105 tons of Coal.
80 cords of Wood.

(With the privilege of increasing the quantity one-third.)

The Wood and Coal furnished at Washington City to be measured, weighed, and certified by the Government Inspector appointed by the Navy Department, and the expense attending such inspection, &c., paid by the contractor.

Blank forms of proposals can be obtained upon application at any of the marine posts.

Payments will be made upon the receipt of accounts duly authenticated by the commanding officers of the posts at which the Wood or Coal has been delivered. The right is reserved to reject all bids considered unreasonable.

A guarantee, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Attorney, or United States Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.

To be indorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned. WILLIAM B. SLACK, Major and Quartermaster United States Marine Corps.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS, QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, April 28, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of THURSDAY, the 4th day of June next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines at the following stations from the 1st July, 1874, to the 30th June, 1875:

PORTSMOUTH, New-Hampshire.
CHARLESTOWN, Massachusetts.
BROOKLYN, New-York.
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.
WASHINGTON CITY, District of Columbia.
GOSPORT, near Norfolk, Virginia.
PENSACOLA, Florida.
ANNAPOLIS, Maryland.
MARE ISLAND, California.

Each ration to consist of twelve ounces of Pork or Bacon, or one pound and four ounces of Salt or Fresh Beef; eighteen ounces of soft Bread or Flour, or twelve ounces of Hard Bread, or one pound and four ounces of Corn Meal; and to every one hundred rations fifteen pounds of Beans or Peas, or ten pounds of Rice or Hominy, ten pounds of Green Coffee, or eight pounds Roasted (or roasted and ground) Coffee, or one pound and eight ounces of Tea; fifteen pounds of Sugar; four quarts of Vinegar; one pound and four ounces of Adamantine or Star Candles; four pounds of Soap; three pounds and twelve ounces of Salt, and four ounces of Pepper.

The rations are to be delivered upon the order of the commanding officer of each station, the Fresh Beef, either in bulk or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal proportion of hind and fore quarters, necks and kidney tallow to be excluded; the Pork, No. 1, Prime Mess Pork; the Flour known as extra superfine in the market of the place where the station is located; the Coffee, good Rio; the Sugar, good New-Orleans or its equivalent, and the Beans, Vinegar, Candles, Soap, Salt, &c., to be of goood quality.

All subject to inspection.

A guarantee, signed by two persons, whose responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District Attorney, or Collector, must accompany each proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. Blank forms of proposal can be obtained upon application at any of the marine stations.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above, will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Rations," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK, Major and Quartermaster, United States Marine Corps.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING AND ERECTING A GRANITE MONUMENT AT THE SALISBURY NATIONAL CEMETERY.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1874.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until noon on WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1874, for furnishing and erecting at the National Cemetery at Salisbury, N. C., a granite monument in accordance with design adopted by the Secretary of War, and now in this office, where it can be examined.

A specimen of the material proposed to be used should accompany each bid.

The following is a copy of the law of March 3, 1873, providing for the erection of this monument:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to have erected in the National Cemetery at Salisbury, North Carolina, a suitable granite monument to the memory of the twelve thousand Union soldiers who died in the prison-pen at that place, and whose remains are buried in trenches in that cemetery; and the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for this purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

The monument is to consist of an obelisk resting upon a pedestal and steps of granite, to be enriched with sculpture. The total height from the top of foundation to apex of obelisk being thirty-eight feet six inches.

The law limits the total cost of the monument furnished and set up in place to ten thousand dollars, and no bid exceeding that amount can be entertained.

Engraved elevations and plans of the design will be prepared for use of bidders.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Granite Monument at Salisbury (N. C.) National Cemetery," and addressed to the undersigned.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General United States Army.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT-IRON FURRING AND LATHING FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE AT NEW-YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 4, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 18th day of May, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the whole of the Wrought-iron Furring and Lathing required for the building.

Copies of the specifications may be had and the plans seen on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, or to subdivide the various items of work among the different bidders at its option. Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought-iron furring and lathing, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bid for Wrought-iron Furring and Lathing," and addressed to

CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIRST QUARTERMASTER DISTRICT, CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK, May 6, 1874.

Sealed proposals (in triplicate) under the usual conditions will be received at this office, and also at the offices of the United States Quartermasters at the several posts named below, until 12 o'clock M., June 11, 1874, for the delivery of military supplies during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1874, and ending June 30, 1875, as follows:

Fuel at the following-named posts:

Forts Columbus, Wood, Hamilton, and Wadsworth, and David's Island and Willet's Point, New-York Harbor; Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; Fort Trumbull, New-London, Conn., and Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y.

Bids for any portion of the supplies will be entertained.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Blank proposals and printed circulars showing the estimated quantities required at each post, and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding and terms of contract and payment, can be obtained by personal or written application to the Quartermasters at the various posts, or to this office.

RUFUS INGALLS, Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General United States Army.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, NEW-YORK, May 5, 1874.

Sealed proposals (in triplicate) under the usual conditions will be received at this office, and also at the offices of the United States Quartermasters at the several posts named below, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June, 1874, for the delivery of military supplies during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1874, and ending June 30, 1875, as follows: Forage and Straw at the following-named posts: Forts Columbus, Wood, Hamilton, and Wadsworth, New-York Harbor; David's Island and Willet's Point, New-York Harbor; Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; Fort Trumbull, New-London, Conn., and Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y.

Bids for any portion of the supplies will be entertained.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Blank proposals and printed circulars showing the estimated quantities required at each post, and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding, and terms of contract and payment, can be obtained by personal or written application to the Quartermasters at the various posts, or to this office.

RUFUS INGALLS, Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General United States Army.

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTED SUMMER NECK AND UNDERWEAR FOR GENTLEMEN.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will open THIS DAY, (Thursday, May 14, 1874,) an immense stock of the above seasonable goods, which they offer to the gentlemen of this and other cities at prices from 33 1-3 to 50 PER CENT. BELOW CURRENT RATES.

75 DOZEN FOULARD WINDSOR TIES, 25c. each, worth 50c.

65 DOZEN ALL-SILK LACE TIES, 75c., $1, $1 25 each; good value at $1 50, $1 75, $2.

60 DOZEN ALL-SILK WINDSOR TIES, spotted and figured, 75c. each, worth $1 25.

A large choice of best

Paris Kid Gloves,

Medium and dark colors, very slightly out of condition, at 75c., $1, $1 25 and $1 50 per pair; great bargains.

SEVERAL HUNDRED DOZENS MEN'S FINE

DRESS SHIRTS,

at $1 50, $1 75, $2, and $2 25 each, formerly sold at $2 25, $2 75, $3, and $3 25.

Hosiery and Underwear

FOR GENTLEMEN.

INDIA GAUZE SHIRTS from 60c. to $1 each.

REAL MERINO GAUZE from $1 25 to $3 each.

34-INCH TO 50-INCH.

The celebrated "STAR" BRAND, in Summer weights, at greatly reduced prices.

LISLE THREAD SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, from $1 30 to $4 50 each.

IMPERIAL GAUZE SILK SHIRTS, from $2 40 to $4 each.

SILK SHIRTS, BEST QUALITIES, in GAUZE and GOSSAMER, from $4 60 to $7 each.

BROWN COTTON-DRESSED SHIRTS and DRAWERS, from $1 50 to $3 50 each.

DOMESTIC UNDERWEAR

a specialty. Decided bargains from 75c. upward.

PEPPERELL JEAN DRAWERS, all sizes, only 85c. per pair.

LINEN DRAWERS, a good article, in all sizes, only $1 75 per pair.

300 DOZEN SUPERFINE and SUPER-STOUT HALF-HOSE will be offered at $3 per dozen, much below value.

BALBRIGGAN HALF-HOSE in great variety and extra value, at $4 50, $5, and $6 to $12 PER DOZEN.

PARIS AND LONDON NOVELTIES in FANCY HALF-HOSE.

A new article in VERTICAL STRIPED DITTO, with special lines of many other articles, at lower prices than ever before offered.

A visit of inspection is respectfully requested.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The largest of the kind in the country.

We are having a CONTINUAL OPENING of NEW FRESH GOODS, our own importations.

Our SPRING IMPORTATIONS of ladies', children's and gents. plain and fancy Hosiery, SILK AND LISLE THREAD GLOVES, MITTS, &c., now on sale.

STYLES GOOD—PRICES LOW.

OUR UMBRELLA AND PARASOL

Department is CROWDED with DESIRABLE GOODS at ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Our Straw Goods and Millinery Department is receiving marked attention.

Ladies and gentlemen FURNISHING ROOMS, HOUSES, HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES, STEAMERS, YACHTS, &c., will find an endless variety in our HOUSE-KEEPING, HOUSE-FURNISHING, and

CROCKERY

and Glass-ware departments, at prices surprisingly low.

In Fancy Goods we are opening thirty cases PARISIAN NOVELTIES this week. Also, in toilet articles, full assortment. We are now opening

NEW TIES

for ladies, gents, and youths, and for the children, lots of new TOYS, DOLLS, and DOLLS' furnishing goods.

DON'T NEGLECT our book and stationery departments; neither our picnic department, or our Lace and Embroidery stock. You are sure to find just what you are looking for in each of them.

A complete line of

SILVER-PLATED

Ware of the best American manufacturers, all warranted first class, at prices much below the makers' list.

[For instance, go to the MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY'S warerooms, get their lowest prices, and we will sell you any of

Their Own Goods Much Less

than the prices they offer them]

WE HAVE JUST PURCHASED a manufacturer's STOCK of ladies' UNDERCLOTHING, (made on WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE.) They will be sold at very low prices. Our LA FORGE GLOVE, two buttons, 98 cents a pair, is the cheapest glove in the country. We GIVE A NEW PAIR for all that rip or tear. It will pay you well to go to MACY'S every day. You have not seen New-York if you have not been to MACY'S. Goods delivered free, as usual. Special attention paid to CASH ORDERS by MAIL or otherwise.

N. B.—A discount made to milliners, dress-makers, and the trade.

P. S.—WE HAVE NO BRANCH HOUSE in any part of the United States; never did have one and never will.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., New-York.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th st., New-York, IMPORTED PATTERNS of all foreign FASHIONS. NEW designs for the COMING SEASON. CLOTH MODEL given with each pattern. Also, "SMITH'S INSTANT DRESS-ELEVATOR." Price, 75 cents. Beware of IMITATIONS, because they will not work or satisfy you. None genuine unless stamped WITH OUR NAME.

MATTINGS, MATTINGS—ALL COLORS AND grades; Ingrain and Tapestry Brussels, cheap for cash. No. 371 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE FIRST MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed the Receiver of all the property, moneys, and effects of the First Manhattan Co-operative Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Association of New-York, and that:

1. All persons indebted to such association are required by the sixth (6th) day of June, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the undersigned, as Receiver of said association, at No. 31 Spruce street, in the City of New-York, to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Receiver and to pay the same.

2. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said association are required to deliver the same to the said Receiver by the day above appointed.

3. All creditors of said association are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said Receiver by the sixth (6th) day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

4. All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of such association are required to present the same to said Receiver on the sixth (6th) day of June next, at his office, No. 31 Spruce street, in the City of New-York, in writing and in detail.

5. And a general meeting of the creditors of such association will be held on the sixth (6th) day of June, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Receiver's office, No. 31 Spruce street, New-York City, where all demands for and against such association, and all its open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted, as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the Receiver declared.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1874.

GEORGE S. STUDWELL, Receiver of the First Manhattan Co-operative Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Association.

SAMUEL H. RANDALL, Attorney for George S. Studwell, Receiver, No. 239 Broadway, New-York City.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY of New-York.—HERMANN GRIEME against ANNA GRIEME.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 17 Warren street, in said City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 18, 1874.

MICHAEL K. McCARTEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 17 Warren street.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, this 13th day of May, 1874.

M. K. McCARTEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
(Including all necessaries for the trip.)
New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. ——, May 16, at 12 noon.
Freight and way passengers only.
ACAPULCO, Capt. ——, May 23, at 12 noon.
And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter.
CITY OF PEKING, Commodore A. G. Gray, June 6, at 12 M.
And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, calling at Kingston, Jamaica, and connecting with all steamers for Central America and South Pacific ports.
Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.
Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

CHINA ..... May 2
GRANADA ..... May 16
COLORADO ..... May 30
and every fortnightly saturday thereafter.
Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York, as follows:

From Hong Kong ..... April 12 | From Yokohama ..... April 21
From Hong Kong ..... May 12 | From Yokohama ..... May 20
From Hong Kong ..... May 27 | From Yokohama ..... June 3

This will be brought from San Francisco to New-York fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.
For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, No. 54 Broadway, New-York.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian at 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM NEW-YORK.	
*Cuba,	Wednesday, May 13	China,	Saturday, May 30
Java,	Saturday, May 16	Calabria,	Wed'day, June 3
Abyssinia,	Wed'y, May 20	Parthia,	Saturday, June 6
Atlas,	Saturday, May 23	*Scotia,	Wed'day, June 10
*Russia,	Wednesday, May 27	Algeria,	Saturday, June 13

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight or passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER ..... Saturday, May 16, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND ..... Saturday, May 23, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS ..... Saturday, May 30, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN ..... Saturday, June 6, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS ..... Saturday, June 13, 2 P. M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers are booked to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage apply to general business agents of the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, at No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The Vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE ..... Saturday, May 16
VILLE DE PARIS ..... Saturday, May 30
LAFAYETTE ..... Saturday, June 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO HAVRE:
First Cabin, $120 ..... Second Cabin, $75.
Superior accommodations for a few steerage passengers at $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
Removed to No. 55 Broadway.
NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 13 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CORINTH ..... May 15
CLARIBEL ..... June 5

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ATLAS ..... May 15
ELNA ..... June 2

First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ADRIATIC ..... SATURDAY, May 16, at 2 P. M.
BALTIC ..... SATURDAY, May 23, at 11 A. M.
OCEANIC ..... SATURDAY, May 30, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC ..... SATURDAY, June 6, at 10 A. M.
From Pier (New) Nevada Star Docks, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon state-rooms, smoking room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; Return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For information of plans and other information apply at the company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA ..... SATURDAY, May 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA ..... SATURDAY, May 30
STATE OF GEORGIA ..... SATURDAY, June 13

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents.
No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.
Caledonia, Thurs ...May 14 | Jud'a, Saturday ....May 23
Alexandria, Sat'day, May 16 | Bolivia, Tuesday ...May 26
Elysia, Tuesday ...May 19 | Europa, Thursday...May 28
Olympia, Thursday, May 21 | Anglia, Saturday ...May 30

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.
Cabin, $65 to $80, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $25. STEERAGE, $23.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Send for circulars, maps, and further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Canada...Sat., May 16, 3 P.M. | Greece...June 6, 6:30 A. M.
Spain...Sat., May 30, 3 P. M. | Egypt...Sat., June 13, 7 P.M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, Steerage ..... Thursday, May 14, at 3 P.M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates from this port or Liverpool at low rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
VIA QUEENSTOWN,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. GUARD ..... May 12, 2 P.M.
(No Boat May 19.)
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH ..... May 26, 2 P.M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE ..... June 2, 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. PARSONS ..... June 9, 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BADGER ..... June 16, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD ..... June 23, 12 M.
MONTANA, Capt. —— ..... June 30, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $25, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent in Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should not leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplied cares and troubles in effecting passports, examination and correct and speedy delivery of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE SHOULD procure "Appleton's European Guide" before starting on the passage.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by A. R. MORRIS, Passport Agent, No. 211 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
MAIL ROUTE.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Capt. RICARD, SATURDAY, May 16, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. M. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HURTONVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, May 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 98 Wall st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. SICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 23, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. M. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA Capt. MANNIX, WEDNESDAY, May 27, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and Bills of lading, in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and Bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Saturday, May 16.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, May 20.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of the company,
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren.)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. H. SCHUTTENBURG, will sail on WEDNESDAY, May 13, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. G. KNOP, on SATURDAY, May 16.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First cabin $120
Second cabin 72
Steerage 30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MONROE, May 12.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. ——, May 19.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, May 26.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, sailing from Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana via Nassau) ..... May 14
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico) ..... May 16
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana direct) ..... May 23
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct) ..... May 26
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 53 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamers for MONTEVIDEO and the River Plate.
The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, May 23, at 5 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210. And to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage limit price, 12 CURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. H. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKETS

Are issued to every part of the world. They are printed in English on one side and in the language of the country where used on the other. To any part of Ireland or Scotland, 105 routes. To Italy and Switzerland, 135 routes. To Holland, Belgium, and the Rhine, 64 routes. Tickets issued combining every country in Europe, available by any line of steamers from America. They are all sold at reductions ranging from ten to fifty-five per cent below ordinary fares. Their holders are not required to travel in large parties. Cook's Hotel coupons, guaranteeing hotel accommodations at over 300 first-class hotels, at uniform and moderate rates. Cook's Excursionist for May contains fare and expenses for over 1,000 European and American tours, price 10 cents. COOK'S EDUCATIONAL PARTY to Switzerland, Italy, &c., sails by special steamer MANITOU, June 20. Fares, $350, $450, and $550, gold, all expenses.
COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF AND Glen Cove, landing at Whitestone, City Island, and Mott's Dock. On and after MONDAY, May 11, the commodious steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave daily, Sunday excepted, from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) at 8:30, and 3:34 p. m. at 8:45 A. M.; returning, leave Sea Cliff at 4 P. M.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAM-ferry WM. COOK, ARROWSMITH, and ROSEWALK, (largest in the fleet,) leave foot of MYRTLE AVENUE, Brooklyn, Bushwick Ferry, Bay Ridge, Flatbush, Parkville, Gravesend, Coney Island, and Manhattan Beach. Office corner Morton and West sts. No outside office nor agents.
J. & E. MYERS.

THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT, CHARTERED for excursions. Apply to Consort Steam-boat Company at Pier No. 35 East River.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
Daily, (Sundays, June 14 to Sept. 13, inclusive,) at 5 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray st.,
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.
The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and staterooms apply at No. 241 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier, and at all principal ticket offices in the City. BAGGAGE CHECKED through.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

STEAMER HELEN.

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, May 11...3:00 P. M.	Monday, May 11...6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 12th...3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 12th...6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 13th...3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 13th...6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 14th...3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 14th...7:00 A. M.
Friday, 15th...3:00 P. M.	Friday, 15th...7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 16th...3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 16th...7:00 A. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P M., from Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING French, German, Italian, as also music, would like a position for the Summer as companion to a lady traveling, or in family to instruct children. Highest references. Address D., care Mr. Christern, No. 77 Universal place, New-York City.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical teacher desires pupils; prepares for college, English or American; highest City references. Address TEACHER, Box No. 59 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A GENTLEMAN TEACHER DESIRES PRIvate pupils to prepare for college or promotion in the public schools; aids gentlemen of neglected education in letter-writing and book-keeping, &c. ; address GRADUATE, Times West-side Office, 308 West 23d st.

UNE DAME FRANÇAISE DESIRE UN ARrangement pour l'été (dans une famille;) concernant l'instruction en français, musique; hautes références. S'adresser LIBRAIRIE CHRISTERN, No. 77 Universal place.

PRIVATE TEACHER.—TEN YEARS' EXPERIence—desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 30th st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
The Remington Sewing-machine Company removed to their new, elegant store, No. 9 South Madison square. Kurtz's art gallery.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached; 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 8:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:20 A. M., arrive at Washington at 3:40 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 1 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 9, 9:10, 9:30 A. M. and 9 P. M. Parlor and second class, 7 P. M.
For Trenton at 7:30 A. M., 3, and 3:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 2:30, 6:10, 8:30, 9, 10 A. M., 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3:30, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3:30, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 8 and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, 8 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 3:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:50 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 2:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 438, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
A. J. CASSATT, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R. to Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing May 4, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, St. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Wyoming, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars for Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Manch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
11:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 5:15, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 12 M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (P. M. on Sunday.) Boston (via Shore Line) at 8 and 10 A. M. and 8:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
R. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—after Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Chicago and Cincinnati Express, Saturday only.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Ogdensburgh.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, with sleeping cars for Toledo.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.
On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows (Sundays excepted):
For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 8:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Islip, intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 6, and 6 P. M.
For Hicksville, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.
For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.
GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 112 5th av., between 16th and 17th sts., (KNABE BUILDING.)

Herr ERNST EBERHARDT, General Director and Musical Director of Orchestral Department.
Mr. WM. K. BASSFORD, Director of Piano Department.
Signor GUISEPPE RIZZO, Director of Vocal Department.
All branches of vocal and instrumental (including orchestral) music and foreign languages will be finely mentally taught. The most thorough professors complete the staff of instructors. Circulars at the Conservatory. P. R. MAVERICK, Secretary.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, remains open DAY and EVENING, all Summer.—Book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c., taught practically, as used in best business houses.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1826.
Summer term opens April 9.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to the very building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS. For circulars, with references, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY, PEEKskill N. Y.—Col. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., HOBART DONALD, A. M., Principals.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, A. B., Pres.

LAW SCHOOLS.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE LAW School of the University will be held at Association Hall, on THURSDAY, May 14, at 8 P. M. The Chancellor, HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., LL. D., will preside and confer the degrees. Addresses on Codification and the Laxity of the Divorce Laws, by A. R. Cruikshank, G. W. Pinhall, and G. W. Fletcher; class oration by H. Tomlinson, Jr. Address to graduates by W. M. Martin, Esq. D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Faculty.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED the stock and good-will of the late firm of TOMES, MELVAIN & CO., have formed a copartnership under the firm name of FRANCIS TOMES & CO., and will continue the business of dealing in guns, cutlery, fancy hardware, and military goods, at the old stand, No. 9 Maiden lane.
FRANCIS TOMES,
New-York, May 1, 1874. JOHN M. WATSON.

New-York, May 1, 1874.
MR. SAMUEL A. STHANG, OF THE LATE firm of M. K. JESUP & CO., becomes a member of our firm from this day.
The business will hereafter be conducted at No. 59 Liberty st., under the name of PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.
PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST.

New-York, May 11, 1874.
THE COPARTNERSHIP OF JAMES L. THORNE & CO. is this day dissolved. The business will be continued by James L. Jackson, and all claims for and against the said firm will be settled by him.
JAMES L. JACKSON.

No. 222 8TH AV., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.
MR. D. H. OLMSTEAD IS A PARTNER in our firm from this date.
HOWARD & CO.

New-York, May 1, 1874.
THE INTEREST OF MR. JOHN C. PENNINGTON in our house ceases from this date by limitation.
JOSEPH P. QUIN & CO., No. 8 West 4th st.

BY MUTUAL CONSENT THE FIRM OF BRINCKERHOFF & PLYER, Commission Produce Merchants, 44 No. 168 West st., is hereby dissolved.
New-York, May 13, 1874.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, AND bridles, suitable for all purposes, at extremely low prices, also horse-blankets, lines, whips, lap robes, halters, whips, spurs, brushes, and everything in the horse-furnishing line, cheap for cash.
R. BARTLETT,
Harness Manufacturer and Importer,
Nos. 82 Warren st. and 21 and 23 College place.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID PAIR OF MATCH CARriage horses, bays, eight years old, height 15.3, long tails, perfectly matched, and very stylish; guaranteed in every particular; lowest price, $1,500. Also one full Clarence and one Clarence coupe, built by Miner & Stevens, and one cob cart. For information apply to room No. 37, No. 111 Broadway, or to GRAHAM & CO., No. 1,941 Broadway, where they can be seen.

SUMMER HORSE CLOTHING.—SHEETS, blankets, lap robes, and dusters, whips, halters, chamois, fly and sad nets, bridles, &c.; the best goods in the market at low prices.
MAGNUS BROTHERS,
No. 104 Fulton st., up stairs.

HARNESS.—FOR SALE—NEAT DOUBLE HARness, in the order; Foot, maker; also splendid new silver-mounted carriage harness, English style, made to order; gentleman going abroad. At No. 19 West 28th st.

SELLING OUT TO CLOSE BUSINESS.—ABOUT thirty wagons, rockaways, &c., my own make, for sale at great bargains. ISAAC LOCKWOOD, corner 127th st. and 3d av.

FOR SALE—THE MOST STYLISH GENTLEMAN'S saddle horse in New-York City; good in single harness; has been ridden by a l

A WOMAN'S DIARY.

NEW PHASE OF THE BRINCKLEY DIVORCE CASE.

CONTINUED EXAMINATION OF THE PLAINTIFF—HER IDEAS ON MARRIAGE—IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

The Brinckley divorce case was resumed yesterday morning, before Judge Van Brunt, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, General Term. Gen. Anthon, counsel for the defendant, continued the cross-examination of Mrs. Brinckley. She related how she had traveled from place to place under the name of Mrs. Lawson, sometimes in company with Mr. Brinckley, and at others alone, or with some other escort. In St. Paul she stopped at the International Hotel, registering as Mrs. Lawson. Mr. Brinckley was not with her at that time, but she met some old friends, and, joining their party, went to Minneapolis. In that city she lived three months staying at the principal hotels. There she was known and introduced as Mrs. Lawson. After leaving Minneapolis she returned to St. Paul. At this point the plaintiff was interrupted in her testimony to permit Mrs. Harriet Blanchard to be sworn, as she wished to go out of town upon an afternoon train. Mrs. Blanchard testified that she kept a boarding-house in Sixteenth street, at Broadway and Union square. Mr. Bayard Taylor and other well-known gentlemen had boarded with her. In the Summer of 1864, Mr. Brinckley called and engaged board and rooms for himself and his wife. The terms were agreed upon, and their baggage was sent around to the house. When Mr. and Mrs. Brinckley reached the house, Mrs. Blanchard met them in the hall. Mr. Brinckley stepped forward and introduced the complainant to Mrs. Blanchard as his wife. At another time Mr. Brinckley came to her and asked whether she could tell him where his wife was.

At the close of Mrs. Blanchard's evidence, Mr. Brown, counsel for the complainant, arose and said that he held in his hand a journal which had been kept by Mrs. Brinckley, a record of some of her thoughts and acts. He would read extracts which would be introduced as evidence in the case. In the journal of July 3, 1865, the writer says that when they (Mr. and Mrs. Brinckley) are in Europe she tends to acquire German and Italian. As soon as Hugh (that is Mr. Brinckley) sells his cotton in Canton, she will again be united with him. She bewails her loneliness, and frequently speaks of her deep love for her husband.

Under date of Aug. 14, 1865, she quotes from Byron and Bacon, and speaks of ill-assorted marriages. "Well may many repine at their condition. Unhappy marriages are common everywhere, and in all classes, but nevertheless the marriage relation is still continued, and is upheld and honored in all countries. It is the manner of contracting marriages that causes so much unhappiness. But few are based upon the true principle of a complete interchange of a feeling of true love. Some marry for a housekeeper, and some to obtain a home. Some marry a nurse, who may gently soothe their sick hours. Many marry for riches, and more for a social position. Many yield to the influence of friends and refuse to consult their own feelings in the interchange. All these marriages are nearly certain to result in calamity, unhappiness, and separation. The woman who unites herself to a man whom she does not love, though the ceremony be solemnized by a thousand priests, commits a sin in the sight of God, and perjures herself by promising to love, honor, and obey a man for whom she does not feel the slightest affection. One reason of this is, because young women know so little of the world as it really is. The trash that young people read at the present day is so emotional, so devoid of truth, and filled with false and exaggerated opinions and ideas, that they soon begin to contract those opinions, and look upon all things connected with love and the married state with a false, romantic view. Young persons believe that to fall in love is to be happy, and to secure the object of their desires by marriage is to insure a life of unalloyed happiness. With the adult woman it is different. She will not suffer her affections to be engaged unless she be certain that the man is worthy of her regard. Many men go into ecstasies over beautiful eyes, a well-rounded arm, a fair face, a luxuriant growth of hair. Sometimes they marry these charms, and soon find that a single pimple has destroyed their love. How many men have been won by a single grace." She continues by saying that she believes that Hugh really loves her. He tries in every way to make her happy. He has won her love, and she did not love him half so well at first as she now does. It is the duty of every woman to please her husband. No woman can be happy without she makes her husband happy. She always desired to be a pleasure to her husband. She closes that entry by saying, "God grant that we may soon be together."

Under date of Aug. 16, 1865, she speaks of a Col. Sawyer, who has made many gallant speeches to her which she did not like. She says, in conclusion, that she does not care how much a man loves her, nor how many adore her; but when a man begins to talk at her, then she does not like it. She was willing that all the men should love and adore her if they did not express that love and adoration to her by words.

On the 22d of August she again writes that Hugh sends his letter with a kiss to baby. Hugh would be so delighted to have a child. There is no tie between married persons like a child. The affections centre mutually upon their offspring, and a bridge is formed between the parents' hearts that nothing can break down or weaken.

At the St. Charles Hotel in New-Orleans, Aug. 27, she writes: Hugh left for Canton to-day. When Hugh is at home she has nothing to do but to please him. He spends all his time with her at home, and they do nothing but eat, drink, sleep, and love. She speaks of her loneliness in the great hotel, knowing no one, but feels better satisfied than in St. Louis. She goes on to say Hugh leaves nothing undone that could in any way contribute to his wife's happiness. In New-York all was luxury, but she did not appreciate it. Hugh had their rooms in the St. Charles painted, and told her to buy some new carpets. She felt that it was wrong to encounter acquaintances under a false name. She would be tortured constantly. Hugh has a bad set of fellows about him, who eat, drink, and smoke, and win his money at cards. She records the fact that she had taken an oath that she would never permit Hugh to play cards again. It is sinful to thus fritter away his time and waste his money. Biography teaches that no good man can raise bad associates to his level. They always drag him down to theirs. Hugh never looked into a French book after he went away from her. They began German, but Hugh soon tired of it. Still she thought that Hugh desired to improve himself. The great drawback to improvement is self-indulgence and riches. A rich man has no occasion to be self-reliant. If Hugh were only poor, how much better he would be. Work brings the most happiness, for a man who is busy has no time to be unhappy. She goes on by saying how much she wishes that Hugh would take up the study of some familiar science with her, and so they could always work and study together and never be separated. Well-chosen acquaintances are doubtless an assistance, and influence a man for good. One of the greatest banes of a wife's life—which sometimes wholly destroys her happiness—is "the club."

Under the date of Sept. 7, 1865, she records that she has written the first ten pages in her journal since she took upon her the title of wife. It is only three months since their marriage.

Sept. 9 she writes that she spoke to Major Lanier about a saddle horse, and he said that he would procure her one and would ride with her. She adds that her situation is very embarrassing here, (at the St. Charles Hotel.) She would go to Europe alone, but she knew that if she did Hugh would gamble away every cent he had, and she would have to beg her way home. She loved to picture the future, when she and Hugh would be united, never to be separated again. All their troubles would then be over, and they would be supremely happy. Their marriage had been a marriage of love; they had every pleasure that money could buy, and they would be happy in the future. Then she solfloquizes: "To be happy together we must forget the bad and remember the good. I love to bear with his faults, and he has to bear with mine. I will study his desires, and try in every way in my power to add to his pleasure. I may sometimes be sorely vexed at his opposition to my desires, but I should take no pleasure in anything that he objected to. We all have faults, and we are certain to disagree at times; but we'll kiss and make up, and love each other all the better afterward."

Again, under date of Oct. 16, she says that the link between man and the brute must be a very close one. Great heavens! who could disguise their contempt for dissipated persons! She adds that she feels so sorry to see Mr. Brinckley associate with such profligate men. She speaks of the marriage of a dear lady friend to a rake named Burns. Afterward she says the hotel is becoming quite gay. Mrs. Nast gave her a kind invitation for herself and Hugh to take seats at their table. She describes a supper that Major Lanier gave in his room, and relates how he seemed smitten with the charms of a young French lady.

Mrs. Brinckley then resumed her testimony. She returned to Memphis after leaving St. Paul, and took rooms in the Adams Block. She knew no one in the Adams Block except the proprietor of whom she rented her apartments. Mr. Brinckley's friends visited her while in the Adams Block, as did also Mrs. Judge Smith and other well-known ladies. She had always kept her husband's letters to her, but then she had never supposed that they might be necessary to establish her claim to being his wife. As to the receipted bills, Mr. Brinckley always handed them to her after they had been paid, and told her to put them away. The bills were made out to Mrs. Brinckley and Mrs. H. L. Brinckley.

Witness then took the book in which she had written her journal, and identified the writing as hers.

Counsel for the defendant then took up each passage in the journal that had been read by Mr. Brown and introduced as evidence, and questioned the plaintiff as to whether Mr. Brinckley had read it, and what he had said in reply. To all of the questions Mrs. Brinckley answered that Mr. Brinckley had read them, but that she could not recollect what comments he had made upon them at that time.

Taking up a paper upon which he had made notes, Gen. Anthon read, "Mr. Brinckley and I have frequently discussed our unhappiness. How good natured people submit to the conjugal yoke." What did Mr. Brinckley say about the yoke?

Judge Van Brunt, (turning over the leaves of Mrs. Brinckley's journal)—I am looking for the yoke.

Gen. Anthon—I trust, seriously, that your Honor may find the yoke.

The plaintiff could not remember what Mr. Brinckley said about the yoke.

In explanation of a paragraph in her diary, the plaintiff said Col. Sawyer was a Colonel in the army, who was living at the Lindell Hotel, in St. Louis. Major Lanier, who gave the supper in the St. Charles Hotel, is an old gentleman whom the plaintiff had known from childhood. She loved him as a father. She said that Mr. Brinckley had supplied her with everything she had wanted until they separated. She took legal advice soon after her return from St. Paul. Then she did not intend to separate from Mr. Brinckley. She had heard that he was living with a bad woman, and she wished to break up that intimacy.

At the request of her counsel, Mrs. Brinckley then detailed the steps that she had taken in the case, and spoke of the journeys that she had from time to time made to Memphis. She said that she did not know that Mr. Brinckley was in New-York when she came on to this City. She believed that he had gone to St. Paul, because she had been told that he had purchased a ticket for that city. Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan had been her counsel at first in New-York. She knew that depositions were being taken. She had boarded in Eighteenth street at first, after the action had been begun, but afterward taught in a Mr. Marx's family. She told Mr. Marx that she was a widow, and she herself considered one. A woman was as much a widow who is separated from her husband, she added, as though her husband were dead. She had boarded at several different places since teaching at Mr. Marx's, but had lived last in the house of Mr. J. Warren Gore, President of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. This ended Mrs. Brinckley's cross-examination, and the court adjourned until to-day at 10:30 A. M.

ANOTHER GREAT STEAM-SHIP.

LAUNCH OF THE CITY OF TOKIO AT CHESTER, PENN.

The launch of the City of Tokio, sister ship to the City of Peking, took place yesterday from the yard of the Delaware River Iron Ship-building and Engine Works, in Chester, Penn. Both had been constructed for the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and the eminently successful floating of the latter and the recollection of the pleasant circumstances which attended her baptism, some time ago, induced hundreds to visit Chester to witness that of the Tokio. Mr. Roach had issued 2,500 invitations to persons who had signified their desire to be present; but a vastly greater number of spectators occupied the yard, steamers, boats, sloops, and housetops in the vicinity of the works, yesterday. The stores in the town suspended business, and bunting was displayed from many windows and housetops. As early as 6 A. M., the young people, in holiday attire, were seen on every approach to the main gateway; and long before 7 o'clock half the adult population of Chester was seated on the timbers, pieces of machinery and fences in and around the iron works. Boats, smacks, punkies, and wherries dotted the sunlit river, and many persons had secured places on the vessel's own deck. The 7 o'clock train from Philadelphia and intermediate way stations brought many more people, and the 8 o'clock special from Broad and Pine streets, in the Quaker City, brought its immense freight of human beings to the ship-yard gateway. The holders of tickets were escorted by the officers of the peace to the decks of the Monitor, Nahant, and the George W. Elder, a steamer likewise on the stocks. The majority of those on the latter were ladies from Philadelphia and towns adjacent to Chester. Many families came long distances in their private carriages, a long line of which thronged the yard and street. All through the morning visitors kept coming until every available spot on shore where a view of the "ways" could be had was occupied. Tug-boats and larger steamers from Philadelphia arrived about 9, black with passengers. Among them were the Dialogue, Weed, Felton, Peerless, City of Chester, and the revenue cutter. Bands of music were on board of some, and kept up enlivening strains as they neared the dock heads, or stood off and on. From New-York had come several merchants and ship-owners, and from Philadelphia the officials of the American Steam-ship Company. The monitors Passaic and Jackson were thrown open to the public about 9:30, and a little later the cadets of the P. M. A., under Col. Hyatt, marched into the yard in regimental order, with a full drum corps, and drew up in line on the deck of the Nahant.

The City of Tokio was gayly decorated with flags and signals, and sat on the ways awaiting the removal of the chocks. Her decks were covered with ladies and gentlemen, who had mounted up the long ladders and gangways at her towering sides to have the honor of making the first trip in her on the water. At 10 o'clock the sounds of the hammer, which had been heard all the morning ceased, and the gangways were removed from the ship's side. Every eye was fixed upon her then, as it was evident that she might be launched at any moment. There was scarcely a sound given forth by the vast assemblage until 10:20, when, as if of her own accord, the monster began to move slowly down the "ways" into the water. Her stern-post dipped, and a murmur of applause broke the stillness. She gathered way a second after and shot gracefully into the water, on which she settled like a swan and drifted out into the middle of the river, until her anchors brought her up. Cheers, steam-boat whistles, salvos of artillery, and the crash of brass instruments and drums hailed the successful launch, which occupied less than thirty-five seconds from the moment of starting until she rode quietly out in the stream. While she was half in and half out of the water, Miss L. Wickham, of New-York, daughter of W. H. Wickham, assisted by Miss Louise Shepard, of Oakland, Cal., christened the vessel the City of Tokio.

Among the notable personages who witnessed the launch were Capt. Harris, United States Navy; Isaiah E. Hanscom, Chief of Bureau of Construction; Constructor Hart, Assistant Constructor R. W. Steele, and officers from New-York, Washington, and Philadelphia Navy-yards; Commodore Goldsborough, Chief Engineer W. W. Wood, Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineers, Washington; Chief Engineers H. H. Stewart, Jackson, McElwell, and Sewell; Gens. Herring and Provost, Mr. Delamater, and officers of the Delamater Iron Works; the members of the Phœnix Iron Company, of Philadelphia; S. & J. M. Flanagan, G. W. Childs, A. J. Drexel, R. Shelton Mackenzie, J. W. Forney, Gen. Cadwalader, Postmaster Fairman, Messrs. H. C. Carey, M. M. Michael, E. C. Knight, C. J. Hoffman, Francis Wells, Gens. James Naser and M. B. Russ, of the Austrian Army; John F. Mason, of Brooklyn, and many others. These were on board of the United States Steam-tugs Pilgrim and Sorrel, and the revenue cutter Crawford. After the launch several of these gentlemen shook hands with L. H. Boole, Superintendent of the works, to whom the success of the affair was mainly attributable, and congratulated him on this second great achievement in American naval architecture. Of course, Mr. John Roach was first in everybody's mind, and across the festive board, which groaned under the weight of a rich repast in his private offices, received the well wishes and commendations of his friends.

The City of Tokio, as before stated, is fitted up exactly like the City of Peking in machinery, furniture, fittings, upholstery, and general equipment. Her length over all is 423 feet; depth, 38 feet 6 inches; beam, 48 feet, and tonnage, 6,000. She will accommodate about 2,000 passengers, and, like the City of Peking, was built for the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, most of whose officers were present. It is intended to place her in the trade between San Francisco and China. After the launch and the departure of the guests for Philadelphia and New-York, the vessel was hauled alongside the wharf and the hands got to work upon her to get her ready for sea—that is, she will be put in a condition to be towed around to New-York for final equipment in two or three weeks at Roach's yard, foot of Ninth street, East River.

THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE SECOND GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE NEW CHURCH—PROGRESS OF BISHOP CHENEY'S RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT.

The Second General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church assembled yesterday morning at the church corner of Madison avenue and Forty-seventh street, to adopt a constitution and canons, and to consider all proposed alterations in the Prayer Book of 1785. The following clerical delegates were present: Bishop George D. Cummins, Bishop Charles Edward Cheney, Rev. Messrs. R. H. Bourne, W. V. Feltwell, Mason Gallagher, B. B. Leacock, T. J. McFadden, William McGuire, Johnston McCormac, Edward D. Neill, W. H. Reid, W. T. Sabine, Marshall B. Smith, Thompson L. Smith, Chas. H. Tucker, J. D. Wilson, and Walter Windeyer. The churches represented were as follows: First Reformed Episcopal Church, New-York; Church of the Incarnation, Brooklyn; Christ Church, Chicago; Emmanuel Church, Chicago; Christ Church, Peoria, Ill.; First and Second Reformed Episcopal Churches, Philadelphia; Christ Church, Moncton, N. B.; Church of the Rock of Ages, Littleton, Colorado; and the Reformed Episcopal Churches of Washington, D. C.; Ottawa, Canada, and Aurora, Ill. After the usual church services, the sermon of the day was preached by Bishop Cheney, of Chicago, taking for his text the seventeenth verse of the fourteenth chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans—"The Kingdom of God is not meat and drink, but righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost." After the sermon the holy communion was administered, after which the council proceeded to organize. Bishop Cummins was elected President, and Mr. Turner Secretary. On taking the chair Bishop Cheney informed the council that he had received a cable dispatch from the Free Church of England congratulating the council upon their success. The council was then adjourned to meet at 2:30 o'clock. At the hour mentioned the council again assembled, and the report of the Executive Committee was read. Printed copies of the proposed constitution and canons were then distributed among the members, and it being moved that the articles of each should be taken up and discussed seriatim, the motion was agreed to. Discussion of the articles of the constitution was then begun, and it was accepted with some trifling alterations in the text. The canons next came up for consideration, and seven of them, with slight changes in the language, were adopted, when the council adjourned to meet again at 7:30 P. M.

In the evening the council met pursuant to the adjournment, and satisfactory progress was made. The question as to whether the wardens should be chosen from among the communicants, a provision contained in the fifth article of the fourth canon of the second title, gave rise to an interesting debate which was not concluded at the hour of adjournment. The council meets to-day at 9:30 A. M. at the same place.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

ROUTES TO BE CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED SUGGESTED BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, submitted in the Senate to-day the following preamble and resolution, which he gave notice he would ask the Senate to consider after the Finance and Civil Rights bills shall have been disposed of:

Whereas, Cheap and ample means for the interchange of commodities between the different sections of our country constitute essential conditions of national advancement and prosperity; and

Whereas, The Committee on Transportation, after a full investigation of the subject, report that in their judgment cheap transportation can be obtained only through competition under Governmental control, and operating through cheaper means of transportation than are now provided; that such cheaper means of transport can be provided only by the construction of double-track freight railways, or by the improvement and creation of water-routes, and that after a most careful consideration of the merits of the various proposed improvements, taking into account the cost, practicability, and probable advantages of each, they have come to the unanimous conclusion that the following are the most feasible and advantageous channels of commerce to be created or improved by the National Government, in case Congress shall act upon the subject, namely:

First—The Mississippi River.

Second—A continuous water-line of adequate capacity, from the Mississippi River to the City of New-York via the Northern lakes.

Third—A route adequate to the wants of commerce through the central tier of States, from the Mississippi River via the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers, to a point on West Virginia, and thence by canal and slack water, or by a freight railway to tide-water.

Fourth—A route from the Mississippi River, via the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers, to a point in Alabama or Tennessee, and thence by canal and slack-water, or by a freight railway, to the ocean; and

Whereas, The said committee express the opinion that among other benefits and advantages, the completion of the system of improvements suggested by them will effect a permanent reduction of fifty per cent. in the cost of transporting fourth-class freight from the valley of the Mississippi River to the seaboard, and a similar reduction in return freights; thereby insuring remunerative prices to the farmers of the West, cheaper food to the manufacturer and laborer at the East, and cotton planter of the South, the enhancement by many millions in the value of Western and Southern lands, and a very large increase in the exportations of cotton and cotton products; and

Whereas, The report of said Select Committee recommends that careful surveys and estimates be made upon such portions of said routes as may be necessary to determine accurately the cost of each, and to enable Congress at its next session to enter upon the said system of improvements, if upon the completion of such surveys and estimates the same shall be deemed practicable and expedient; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations be and are hereby instructed to report amendments to the River and Harbor bill, making appropriations for completing the surveys and estimates for each of the improvements recomended by said Select Committee on the four routes indicated in said report.

The preamble and resolution were, on motion of Mr. Windom, ordered to be printed.

The bill reported by Mr. West, from the Senate Committee on Railroads, proposes to grant to Daniel P. Holland and his associates the right of way through public lands for the construction of a railroad from the present terminus of the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad, on the Apalachicola River, to the City of Mobile, Ala., with branches to Pensacola and St. Augustine, Fla. The bill reserves to Congress the right to fix the rates of tariff for troops, war materials, and United States mails.

The bill reported by Mr. Thurman, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, proposes to extend, for two years from the 1st day of June next, the time allowed by the act of June 8, 1872, for the redemption of lands by the United States under the several acts levying direct taxes.

Mr. Sherman's bill to regulate commerce among the several States and with foreign nations, is a copy of the bill introduced by Mr. John Q. Smith, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, March 16, forbidding discriminations in railroad charges and compelling railroad companies to post conspicuously full schedules of their respective tariffs, &c.

A JAPANESE TRAGEDY.

A dreadful quadruple murder at Kobe, the scene of the crime being not more than a couple of hundred yards of the Saibansho, is recorded by the *Japan Herald*. The victims are Mr. Yamada, his wife, and two children, one aged two years, and the other, an infant, twenty-one days old, who were all butchered in their sleeping apartment, a room about nine feet square. Mr. Yamada was well known and generally liked in Kobe. He received a severe cut under the left ear, severing the jugular vein, several slashes on his chest and stomach, and his back was literally hacked to pieces, his spine being cut through in eight or nine places. From the appearance of his wounds it would seem he struggled with his assailant, and was set upon by another from behind. His wife, with an infant twenty-one days old in her arms, had her right arm severed, and her left wrist cut badly, a frightful gash from her forehead to her chin, cutting out one eye, and cutting her head in half, and a slash that laid open her left shoulder and fractured her spine. Her baby, apparently, was smothered by her falling upon it, as the only wound it has is a small cut on one of its toes. The other child, a little boy, had his head entirely severed from his body, and his right hand cut through the middle, cutting off the thumb also; the left had had the two first fingers cut off. What the motives of the murderers were will probably never come to light, unless the miscreants are caught and confess, as the clothes of the murdered persons seem to have been overhauled only. The assault must have been sudden and the strife of short duration, as the inmates of the houses adjoining on either side appear not to have heard anything of an unusual nature. Many Europeans employed on the railway also live within a stone's throw, and heard nothing of the affair until noon, when returning to tiffin."

"OUR WEIGHTS."

Under this head the London *Medical Record* says: "Upon the average, boys at birth weigh a little more and girls a little less than six and a half pounds. For the first nine years the two sexes continue nearly equal in weight, but beyond that time males acquire a decided preponderance. Thus, young men of twenty average about 143 pounds each, while the young women of twenty average 120 pounds. Men reach their heaviest bulk at about thirty-five, when they average about 152 pounds, but women slowly increase in weight until fifty when their average is about 128 pounds. Taking men and women together, their weight at full growth averages about twenty times as heavy as they were on the first day of their existence. Men range from 108 pounds to 220 pounds, and women from 88 pounds to 207 pounds. The actual weight of human nature, taking the average of ages and conditions, nobles, clergy, tinkers, tailors, maidens, boys, girls, and babies all included is very nearly 100 pounds. These figures are given in avoirdupois weight, but the advocates of the superiority of women might make a nice point by introducing the rule that women be weighed by troy weight like other jewels, and men by avoirdupois. The figures will then stand—young men of twenty, 143 pounds each; young women of twenty, about 140 pounds each, and so on."

SIAMESE NAIVETE.

The following very curious and interesting letter from the young King of Siam to M. De Grehan, the Siamese Consul in France, is published by the *Mémorial Diplomatique*:

BANGKOK, ROYAL PALACE, Jan. 21, 1874.

MY DEAR CONSUL: I have had much pleasure in receiving from time to time your very instructive narrative of the march of great events in France. In my position, understanding the difficulty of governing my own country and of developing its prosperity by the light of wisdom and experience, it is natural that I should find no study more attractive than the art of governing, as it is illustrated by history, and especially by contemporary history. In this study no country affords more matter for reflection than France, for it is a country of bold experiments, in which, in a few years, we have been enabled to observe the same people living under a great number of Governments and different forms of government. Each line of information on this subject is interesting, and this is also why I attach particular value to the lucid and animated reports with which, in your character of an eye-witness, you have been good enough to favor me, and which I hope you will continue to give me from time to time. * * CHULALONGKORN.

There is much *naiveté*, remarks the London *Echo*, in the young monarch's compliment to France on the value of the instruction afforded by the variety of her political experiments, which however advantageous to foreign students of the science of government, is hardly a matter of congratulation to herself.

THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER AND THE POLISH EXILES.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* prints the following letter:

SIR: For ten years the Polish exiles have found shelter in your country. Will you add to this generous hospitality by opening your columns to us for a moment? The approaching visit of the Emperor Alexander, already foreshadowed by programmes of balls and festivals, seems to hold out hope that in this general atmosphere of rejoicings our hardships may be ended. All of us are weary of wandering, for exile at best is nothing but a moving prison. The true interests of Russia and Poland are now identical. We are longing to contribute our bitterly-acquired experience to the service of our common fatherland. We want to be of some use if we can—at worst we want to go home and die there. Those of my countrymen in England with whom I have been unable to correspond may learn from this letter that a petition is in course of signature, and that their names will be received here until the date of his Majesty's arrival.

Your obedient servant,
STEFAN POLES.

No. 20 GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET, W., May 1, 1874.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

We are indebted to Purser Girard, of the Havana steam-ship Crescent City, for favors.

The Howard Mission will celebrate its anniversary this evening at the Academy of Music.

The members of the Produce Exchange will hold their annual dinner this evening at Delmonico's.

Michael Philips found a male infant, wrapped in a plaid shawl, in the hallway of his residence, No. 527 Fifth street.

The contract for the convict labor of the Penitentiary for the next five years was awarded to C. D. Bigelow by the Board of Supervisors last evening.

The Cunard steamship Abyssinia, which left Liverpool May 2 and Queenstown May 3, reached this port yesterday, with mail news later by three days' dates.

Frank Coleman was arrested yesterday on a charge of refusing to give up a stolen horse, the property of a Mr. Storrs. Coleman bought the horse up town in New-York.

Rev. Henry M. Scudder, D. D., delivered a lecture last evening, at the new chapel of the Central Congregational Church, on "The Physical Beauties and Literature of India."

Prof. J. Phin will speak before the Polytechnic Association this evening on "The Microscope and its Application in the Arts," and Mr. J. McComber on "The True Method of Constructing Lasts."

Yesterday a requiem mass for the repose of the soul of C. M. Cespedes, late Ex-President of the "Republic" of Cuba, was celebrated at St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, Twenty-eighth street.

Francis H. Abbot, formerly a member of the Produce Exchange, and one of the oldest of our flour merchants, died on the 12th inst., at his residence in Orange, N. J., in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

Mr. F. G. Eldridge, of the firm of Atkinson, Tilton & Co., of Calcutta, has been gazetted a member of the Legislative Council of India. Hon. F. G. Eldridge is the first foreigner that ever received this mark of distinction.

Maria Conway, a prisoner in the Fifth Precinct Station-house, attempted suicide last night by hanging herself to the door of her cell. She was discovered by Doorman Tompkins and cut down in time to save her life.

The examination in the case of Teresa Small, which was to have been continued yesterday, was adjourned until to-day because of the official engagements of Police Commissioner Gardner, who is to be the next witness in the case.

The sixth annual convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association will be held at Irving Hall this afternoon and to-morrow. Rev. O. B. Frothingham and prominent ladies of the association will address the convention.

The annual Commencement of the University Law School will be held this evening at Association Hall. Mr. J. E. Tomlinson, Jr., will deliver the valedictory. Augustus N. Betts is Grand Master of the graduating class.

William Dalton, of No. 83 Market street, was held in $1,000 bail for trial by Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of having in his possession a number of barrels stolen from Pier No. 41 East River.

John Eaucker took a fancy to the pigeons of Casper Woolmacher, No. 87 Delancey street, and was caught in the act of attempting to rob his coop. He was held for trial on the charge by Justice Kasmire at Essex Market Police Court yesterday.

O. T. McIntosh recovered a judgment yesterday in the First District Court, before Judge Quinn, for $200, against the Western Union Telegraph Company, for damages sustained by reason of a mistake in a message sent by plaintiff over defendant's wires to Long Branch.

The members of the Roman Catholic Pilgrimage to Lourdes will hold a reception this evening at the Xavier Union, No. 59 West Fifteenth street, at which it is expected all the pilgrims will be present. A number of prominent Roman Catholics will attend the reception.

Denis Meany, of No. 41 Rutger street, was arrested on Tuesday night for being drunk and disorderly. On searching him at the station-house a slung-shot was found in his breast pocket. He was held in $1,000 bail for trial by Justice Kasmire at Essex Market Police Court yesterday.

In the case of Pilsbury Cooms against Michael Nolan and Michael McGrath, which was a suit brought in the United States District Court for the recovery of $300 for the failure of the schooner Yankee Blade to deliver a cargo of bricks, Judge Blatchford yesterday dismissed the libel.

James F. Brothers, aged thirty-five years, a resident of Malone, N. Y., attempted to commit suicide on Tuesday night by cutting his throat with a pocket knife while at Smith's Hotel, corner of Forty-fourth street and Vanderbilt avenue, where he was stopping for the night. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

At the funeral of the late Courtlandt Palmer yesterday, the following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Samuel J. Tilden, William E. Dodge, Wm. B. Ogden, Charles Butler, Wm. Barton, George Forest, Wm. Tracy, James Brown, Thomas D. Day, and Samuel D. Babcock. The remains were interred in the family vault in Green-Wood.

The monthly meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society of New-York was held last evening at the Ophthalmic Hospital, Prof. Wm. Tod Helmuth presiding. Papers were read on "Eclectic Surgery," by Dr. E. A. Murphy; "Plastic Surgery," by Dr. John C. Minor; "Abscess of the Prostate Gland," by Dr. F. E. Doughty, and "Fracture of the Elbow," by Dr. E. Carleton, Jr.

The Bookbinders' Provident Association held its seventh annual meeting last evening at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth street, Robert Beatty presiding. The Treasurer's report showed that the receipts for the last year amounted to $16,519 09, and disbursements $15,124 97, leaving a balance of $1,394 12. Of the disbursements, $14,011 was paid to members and families of deceased members. The roll of the association showed a membership of 1,025.

Officer Kramer, of the Tenth Precinct, saw Wolff Baum coming out of the jewelry store of Joseph Goldstein, No. 5 Eldridge street, on Tuesday night, after it had been closed some time. Thinking his actions suspicious, the officer arrested him and awakened the proprietor. On Baum's person was found $30 in cash and $270 worth of jewelry, which Goldstein identified as his property. Baum was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of burglary.

BROOKLYN.

The open-air concerts in Prospect Park will be commenced in the first week of June.

James McKeon and Patrick Lenny were committed by Justice Delmar yesterday on a charge of stealing a horse and wagon valued at $450, from Mr. John Leeds, of No. 330 Ninth street.

A daring robbery, which occurred at noon, yesterday, at No. 77 Willoughby street, was reported to the Police. The thieves entered by the scuttle, and succeeded in escaping with $200 worth of property.

Judge McCue yesterday fixed the bail of Ex-Deputy Tax Collector Gill, who is held on fifteen indictments for embezzling the city money, at $30,000. Up to a late hour Mr. Gill had not succeeded in obtaining bail.

The Supreme Court, General Term, in session at Poughkeepsie, will to-day hear the appeal of Brooklyn liquor dealers from a decision of Judge Pratt sustaining the action of the Board of Police and Excise in trying excise cases and revoking licenses.

Annie McNiff, charged with attempting to shoot John C. Stephens, on Monday evening, as already reported in THE TIMES, was brought before Justice Riley yesterday. Her counsel moved that she be held for simple assault and battery, and Judge Riley reserved his decision until this morning.

Late on Tuesday night a wild hog escaped from the house of its owner, a colored man named Bundick, residing on Buffalo avenue, and, attacking a man named Patrick Trimble, knocked him down and bit him severely. The animal also knocked down its owner, and was subsequently shot by the Police.

The Commissioners of Charity met yesterday and appointed a committee of two to confer with the Board of Supervisors in reference to securing immediate help for the needy. The storekeepers from whom supplies to be distributed in out-door relief are to be obtained, have not yet been appointed by the Board of Supervisors.

The Board of City Works yesterday requested the Corporation Counsel to take measures for the opening of Kossuth place, from Bushwick avenue to Broadway; Koscusko street, from Stuyvesant avenue to Broadway, and Pulaski and Hart streets, from Stuyvesant to Lewis avenues, in order to facilitate the laying of sewers. The Corporation Counsel was also asked for an opinion as to the right of the city to extend Pearl street to the State Pier line.

John O. Whalen was arrested yesterday on complaint of Albert O'Neal, of No. 130 Schermerhorn street, who charged him with conduct likely to lead to a breach of the peace by having paraded before the complainant's door a placard bearing the following announcement in large letters: "Waiting for $12 for removing furniture and putting down carpets." Whalen, who claims that O'Neal owes him $12 for a long time, and has neglected to pay it, gave bail to appear for examination to-day.

The Board of Supervisors, at their meeting last evening, appropriated $18,344 to be distributed by the Commissioners of Charities to the poor, the appropriation for the next three months having been already expended. Mayor Hunter, who moved the appropriation, said that at least one case of actual starvation had occurred because there was no money to give the poor. It was the case of a woman who came asking for aid with her child in her arms. She had to be refused, and on returning home found her husband dead from starvation.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The election held at White Plains yesterday, for two Trustees of the village, resulted in the choice of Theodore Van Tassell and Michael Riordan.

Mr. Daniel Hodgeman, of Tuckahoe, an extensive manufacturer of rubber goods, doing business in Maiden lane, New-York, died on Tuesday, after a brief and painful illness.

The bill introduced by Mr. Wight, member of Assembly from Second District of Westchester County in the late Legislature, authorizing the County Judge to appoint three Commissioners of Excise for the county, became a law on the 2d inst. In accordance with its provision, Hon. S. D. Gifford yesterday appointed the following persons: Henry B. Archer, of Yonkers, as the representative of the First Assembly District; Stephen H. Miller, of Bedford, Second District, and Alford Walkers, of Ossining, Third District. In drawing lots for term of service, Mr. Miller's term will expire Dec. 31, 1876; Mr. Archer, Dec. 31, 1878, and Mr. Walker, Dec. 31, 1880. This new Board of Excise, which supersedes all local boards in the county, will meet at White Plains, on Tuesday next, to receive applications for license. There were about fifty applications for appointment on the Board of Excise.

LONG ISLAND.

The case of S. D. Whitney, the boarding-house keeper, which was to have been heard yesterday before Recorder Parsells, was, by consent, further postponed until to-morrow.

A house in Patchogue, situated on Patchogue lane, owned by Mr. Alfred Mott, was entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday afternoon about 3 o'clock. It was occupied by two families, and as there were no men at home at the time the women were unable to save any part of the furniture. The loss will probably reach $1,500; only partially insured.

Michael Carr, a junkman doing business in Seventh street, Long Island City, was arrested some days ago upon a charge of receiving stolen goods, and was arraigned yesterday to answer before Recorder Parsells. It was alleged that he bought a quantity of iron stolen from Cassidy's iron foundry in Sixth street, knowing it to have been stolen. And it is further alleged that this is not the first offense of the kind of which he has been guilty. Counsel appeared on both sides, and after argument the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

NEW-JERSEY.

Thomas Tomey, the driver of one of the Hudson City horse cars, was arrested in Jersey City, yesterday, and fined $10, for driving a lame horse.

A boy named Arthur O'Neill, aged eleven years, while stealing a ride on a train on the Morris and Essex Railroad, at East Orange, Tuesday, fell under the wheels, and was almost instantly killed.

Joseph Fox's clothing store, No. 72 Newark avenue, Jersey City, was entered by thieves yesterday morning, and robbed of about $50 worth of clothing. Some of the stolen goods were subsequently found in the yard of an adjoining store.

The name of the man who was robbed of $1,800 at the Hamburg-Bremen House, in Hoboken, Tuesday, was Ferdinand Sonntag. The money was in a satchel in his room at the hotel, and during his absence a boarder, named E. Carle, who occupied the adjoining room, carried the satchel and contents away. The detectives who were detailed to pursue the thief have not yet succeeded in capturing him.

The new Board of Freeholders of Union County met yesterday morning, and organized by the election of N. K. Thompson, of Elizabeth, Director, and L. S. Hyer, of Rahway, Clerk. The other officers elected were Dr. Thomas Terrill, County Physician, and James H. Durand, Counsel to the Board. The board made a clean sweep of all the Republican officials.

The fourth session of the Newark District Methodist Episcopal Conference commenced at Madison yesterday morning. The exercises opened with prayer, which was followed by religious services and the reading of a paper on "Ministerial Support" by Rev. E. A. Smith. In the afternoon the different committees and stewards presented their reports, and Rev. R. Johns delivered an interesting address on the "Relation of the Pastor to the Sunday-school." In the evening the temperance question was discussed.

While some bodies were being removed from the old to the new cemetery in Westfield, Tuesday, one of the coffins, containing the body of a Mrs. Wilcox, who has been buried upward of fifteen years, was found to be exceedingly heavy, and, on being opened, the corpse was discovered to be completely petrified. The eyes were as natural as in life, and even the veil over the face was turned into stone, or a hard substance resembling it. The phenomenon is accounted for by the fact that the body was buried in very damp ground. The case is attracting the attention of all the local scientists.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. J. B. Stonehouse, of Albany, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Gen. C. B. Fisk, of St. Louis, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Alfred Gaither, of Cincinnati, is at the Gilsey House.

Col. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, and Lieut. Commander S. W. Terry, United States Navy, are at the Hoffman House.

J. Hegermann Lindencrone, Danish Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, is at the Brevoort House.

Capt. S. Sturgeon, United States Army, and Hon. F. A. Alberger, of Buffalo, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Bishop Charles E. Cheney, of Chicago, and Isaac Hinckley, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Congressman J. M. Marvin, of Saratoga; Ex-Gov. English and Hon. W. D. Bishop, of Connecticut, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Commander Henry Wilson, United States Navy; Rev. Olympia Brown, of Bridgeport, and William F. Gill, of Boston, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Rev. J. H. Wilson and Rev. J. C. Bowers, of Edinburgh, Scotland, are at Barnum's Hotel.

Col. George A. Forsyth, of Gen. Sheridan's staff; Capt. Fairlie, of the British Navy; Hon. D. S. Bennett, of Buffalo; Gen. W. G. Ely, of Connecticut, and J. H. Ramsey, of Albany, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

HYDROPHOBIA.

At the meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, on April 13, M. Bouley laid before it a memoir by M. Bourrel, a veterinary surgeon of Paris, entitled a "Complete Treatise on Rabies in the Dog and Cat, with a Method of Preserving Oneself Against It." The means of preserving from rabies, to make known and disseminate the knowledge of which is the principal aim of this memoir, consists in taking off the edge of the teeth of the dog by the aid of nippers and files. M. Bourrel had the daring to perform this operation of filing down the teeth on three dogs when they were in a condition of raging madness, notwithstanding the danger of inoculation be incurred both during the preliminaries and the different stages of the process. Six dogs kept for experiment were then delivered over to the mad animals, who precipitated themselves on them and bit them furiously, but without breaking the skin in any one of them. The dogs experimented on were watched during six months, and madness did not show itself in any of the number. M. Bourrel, convinced that the blunted tooth of the dog could not penetrate through clothing, gave his hand, covered with a glove, to one of the mad dogs. "When," he says, "the dog released it, the glove was intact, and the bite had only produced a deep impression. This experiment, repeated on dogs who were not mad, to which I gave my naked hand to bite, proved to me that the blunted tooth can but very rarely, however great may be the contraction of the muscles of the jaw, break the epidermis of animals, whose hair necessarily deadens the pressure exerted, and can only injure the human epidermis in very exceptional cases."

[Advertisement.]

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.—"Where is the Post Office?" inquired a stranger of a Wall street broker. The latter hurriedly replied, "Opposite Knox's hat store, No. 212 Broadway." The information was sufficient, and resulted in the purchase of one of Knox's elegant Summer hats, and a gratified inspection of the Government building.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Cattle dull; receipts, 3,000 head; prices weak at 10c.@15c. decline; $4 85@$6 25 for fair to extra; most sales of good to choice at $5 40@$5 80; feeders, $3 50@$4 75; shipments, 2,000 head. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000 head; market fairly active and steady at $5 10@$5 35 for common to medium; $5 40@$6 for good to strictly choice; shipments, 9,500 head. Sheep—Receipts, 4,000 head; market active to the extent of offerings; prices unchanged.

HAVANA EXCHANGE.

HAVANA, May 13.—Exchange firm; on United States, 60 days Currency, 108@109, per cent. premium; Short Sight do., 93@94 premium; 60 days Gold, 134@135 premium; Short Sight Gold, 138@139 premium; on London, 143@144 premium; on Paris, 114@115 premium. Spanish Gold, 243@244.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Cuba, for Liverpool.—D. H. Cunningham, Jas. Walsh, Mrs. J. Walsh, Mrs. W. H. Peabody, E. F. Fassett, M. T. Johnson, G. Gross, Thos. Thompson, P. C. Calhoun and wife, Miss M. T. Calhoun, C. M. Calhoun, W. Warren, Oscar De Strauch, Samuel H. Cohen, T. Wilson, D. Newbold, F. Lammot, John F. Taker, Alfred Peon, Alvari Peon, J. M. Ponce, Pedro Camard, Mr. and Mrs. Rodman and infant, child, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Gilman, K. B. E. Brown, Mrs. Fontris, James Doyle, J. Kidd, Mrs. De Cordova, Rev. J. J. Sand, Mr. De Cordova, Benito Aymar, J. Peon, M. Zopati, J. Gambra, James Brothers, L. H. Redfield, Miss L. Jones, Miss M. Jones, J. Stewart, Rev. C. A. Briggs, Mr. Caverhill, George G. Lobdell, Jr., Mr. John J. Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Newcomb, P. R. Leonard, John Lombard, Mr. and Mrs. Meldon, Mr. and Mrs. T. Dimmock, S. N. Farren and son, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rutter, Miss Rutter, Miss A. M. Rutter, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. S. Lord, two children, and nurse, Miss Mary Burr, Miss E. C. Power, R. M. Hoe, Jr., and wife, Miss Julia Stolt, Miss M. Bennett, W. G. Constable, Rev. R. W. Howes, wife and infant, two children and nurse, B. F. Breeden, Miss Breeden, Miss Irene Breeden, B. F. Breeden, A. Hazelton, Jas. Sprunt, Ed. Cooper, Charles H. Reed, George M. Reed, J. Sabin, E. Marcus, J. V. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Ellery and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Master Martin, B. Perrin, W. H. Stolt, T. L. Stolt, Mrs. Mills and two children, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Carey, S. Selyman, J. Swan, Parker H. Clarke, Mr. Harvie, Dr. Wm. Molson, Dr. F. Reinhart, Lieut. Speck, Mr. Raymond, Wm. Mann, John M. Lawrence, Leopold Viadero, E. Burtmante, Y. C. Garcia, Leon Beguile, Ernesto Triolet, Enrique Figuerer, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Glover, Otto Lerig, J. M. Hare, Rev. Dr. Hare and wife, Miss Hare, Miss Verplanck, Joseph Aron, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Flemming, Miss Carrie Flemming, Capt. Dencse, wife, and maid, Mr. and Mrs. W. Graham, three children, and maid, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Lindsay, two children, and nurse, F. W. McCoy, Geo. R. Makenzie, C. W. Potts, Mrs. W. E. Potts, J. H. Caldwell, Mrs. C. W. Potts, Mrs. Isaac Bell, Miss Bell and maid, Eddie Bell, Mrs. T. P. Elridge, Miss Elridge, Miss Grace Elridge, two infants, three maids, Master Walter Elridge and brother, Mrs. Eliza Brown, Mrs. M. Plummer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ray, E. L. Dove and son, Mr. and Mrs. John Ware Denny, Thos. Groom, Wm. England, H. H. Vaughan, S. P. Blagden, Geo. C. Clark, Mr. Elkington, Mr. Meredith, Thos. P. Cumins, Emile Furrer, Mr. Raymond.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Swann, Miss Smith, Dr. Sterling and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Graves, H. W. Sandford, Alfred Boyd, B. C. Gowan, Rev. and Mrs. E. C. Porter and two children, Miss Shields, Samuel Wells, J. H. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Scott, Mrs. Scott's maid, Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, Miss Chamberlain, Mr. Chamberlain, Jr., Lieut. Commander J. W. Terry and lady, United States Navy, Mrs. W. J. Kimball and daughter, James Glegg, Richard Cowan, F. Coles, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Evans, Mr. Hance, Justere Gwynne, Mrs. Kent, Miss H. C. Jencks, Mr. and Mrs. A. Waters, Mrs. Goodrich, Miss Silvage, William H. Robinson, Miss Robinson, Miss L. M. Gates, Miss Manning, Alex. Addie, Dr. Jno. Forrest, W. R. Morley, J. Fulton, H. B. Fairchild, J. W. Patten, E. Danicker, Jno. W. Gordon, Thos. M. Tyrr, Richard P. Bingham, Mr. Barrett, T. A. Weston, Joseph G. Wilson, Rev. Jno. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Davids and child, Miss M. A. Dow, Capt. Thos. Fraser, Miss A. Held, Mr. Van Veen, Jno. Gourell, Capt. Williams, Mr. McCarthy, E. Jones, P. D. Duffy, Mr. and Mrs. Bishop, Rev. and Mrs. Elwyn, H. D. Curtis, H. C. Curtis, J. C. Hooker, Geo. Westinghouse, B. Suarez, Mme. Suarez and maid, E. V. Vischer, Mr. Bird, F. Cobbett, R. Dancun, Miss Anna Butler, Miss Swain, Jas. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. Walker, Mr. Haben, Mr. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. F. Gosbey, Thos. Russell, Miss Abearne, G. Natorp, Mrs. Swann's maid.

In steam-ship Crescent City, from Havana.—Francisco Morales, M. Corlach, Lewis H. Breveno, Jules Larhume, Mrs. Mary Donnelly and child, D. R. Lopez, Miss Isabel D. De Brooks, Miss Mary Brooks, Miss Rosa Brooks, Walter Douglas, J. S. Harris, J. J. G. Fajada, Celestine Santos, Augustine Sinita, Miss Mary Courtney, J. Duckett, Cornelius F. Biggins, Mrs. Segur and child, Benjamin Navarro, Anton Oliva, Jose Palau, Domingo Guerra, C. Beltrani, Jose Novo, Celio Amtric, L. Gely.

In steam-ship Elysia, from Glasgow.—Rev. D. Miller, Capt. Lorensen, Capt. Strocuson, Capt. Young and family, Miss Swensen, Miss Byson, Mrs. Wm. Allan and family, Miss L. Campbell, Miss Sarah Campbell, Mrs. Burns, Jas. Starnfatham, R. Davidson, J. Buff, F. Eugene P. Boscher.

In steam-ship Weybosset, from Grand Turk.—Mr. and Mrs. Lightbourne and three children, Miss M. Arthur, Capt. Haite, Dr. Brady, child and servant. *From Gonaives.*—M. Jacobs, S. Enty.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:44 | Sun sets.....7:09 | Moon rises..3:51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:29 | Gov. Island...7:18 | Hell Gate...8:40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........WEDNESDAY, May 13.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships America, (Ger.,) Schulenberg, Bremen, &c., Oelrichs & Co.; Caledonia, (Br.,) Sidey, Glasgow, &c., Henderson Bros.; Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool, &c., Chas. G. Francklyn; South Carolina, Becket, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Perit, Ellis, Bermuda, &c., New-York and West India Steam-ship Co.; Cleopatra, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; City of Dallas, Hines, New-Orleans, Chas. H. Mallory & Co.; Elizabeth Clark, Baltimore; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia.

Barks Garmouth, (Br.,) McPherson, Bari, (Italy,) Geo. F. Bulley; Apotheke Deising, (Ger.,) Steinert, Rotterdam, J. W. Schmidt; Jeanie, (Br.,) Garry, Cronstadt, &c., V. H. Brown & Co.; Conquestatore, (Ital.,) Lauro, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ernst and Benno, (Ger.,) Wittgen, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Alice, (Br.,) Montgomery, Turks Island, &c., Eggers & Heinlein; Anna Maria, (Br.,) Thornton, Queenstown, &c., Geo. F. Bulley; Gazelle, (Ger.,) Koopman, Antwerp, &c., Ci Tobias & Co.; T. Ramirez, Rose, Lisbon, for orders, Miller & Houghton.

Schr. J. F. Chandler, (Br.,) Pettis, Windsor, N. S., D. R. De Wolfe & Co.; E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, Georgetown, S. C.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Weybosset, Potter, Port-au-Prince April 30, St. Marc May 4, Gonaives 6th, and Grand Turk 7th, with mdse. and passengers to New-York and West India Steam-ship Co. The schr. R. M. Atwood, for New-York, sld. from Port-au-Prince April 29; schr. Decorra, for Cienfuegos, sld. April 30; the United States steamer Kansas was to sail May 1, on a cruise along the south side of San Domingo. All well on board. Left in port, brigs Sophia, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) for Inagua, to sail May 2; Torrid Zone, from New-York, just arr.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Curtis, Havana May 8, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde & Co. Experienced strong N. E. gales and heavy head sea the entire passage. May 9, off Sombrero, passed schr. John E. Sanford, bound N., with loss of jibboom and foremast-head sprung; 10th, off Cape Florida, passed a bark showing a white flag with letter W.

Steam-ship Herder, (Ger.,) Fischer, Hamburg April 30, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced light variable winds the entire passage. May 11, lat. 41 49, lon. 59 08, spoke bark Edward, (Ger.,) bound W. The H. brings 38 cabin and 483 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship Elysia, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow May 2, and Moville 3d, with mdse. and 23 cabin and 361 steerage passengers to Henderson Bros. May 11, lat. 43 30, lon. 60 30, passed ship Themis, (of St. John, N. B.,) bound E.

Steam-ship Abyssinia, (Br.,) Hains, Liverpool May 2, via Queenstown 3d, with mdse., 104 cabin, and 245 steerage passengers to C. G. Francklyn. May 9, lat. 43 21, lon. 50 27, passed Kalos, of St. John, N. B., bound W.

Steam-ship Napoli, (Br.,) Brown, Trieste March 15, Venice 18th, Messina 24th, Palermo 28th, Valencia April 7, and Gibraltar 12th, with mdse. and 14 passengers to Henderson Bros. April 16, lat. 33 40, lon. 18, passed ship Stonehouse, (of London,) steering S. W.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston May 10 at 2 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Vindicator, Martin, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to Loriliard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Bark Shamrock, Leland, Bombay Jan. 12, with mdse. to order—vessel to H. D. & J. M. Brookman. Passed the Cape of Good Hope March 12, and crossed the equator April 9 in lon. 29.

Bark Colin B. McNeil, (of Boston,) Baker, Matanzas 7 ds., with sugar to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to Howard M. Baker.

Bark Lillian, (of Harrington,) Rumball, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark J. S. Winslow, (of Portland,) Davis, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Meteor, (Norw.,) Kervel, Gloucester 48 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Came a Southern passage and had variable weather.

Bark Hudson, Vaughan, Havana 9 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Maggie Wood, (of St. John, N. B.,) Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Shannon, (of Millbridge,) Sawyer, Messina 62 ds., with fruit, &c., to F. S. Robinson—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Passed Gibraltar March 28; took the northern passage and had strong westerly gales.

Brig Etna, (of Pictou,) McKenna, Port Caledonia, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job.

Schr. Peter Mitchell, (of Montreal,) Evans, Harbor Island 8 ds., with pineapples to Wm. Douglas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Left in port schrs. Mary Ellen and Harvest Home, for New-York, ldg.

Schr. M. B. Mahoney, (of Castine,) Sheppard, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with 225 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Arthur, Cruise, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to Squire Bros.

Schr. Charles Rogers, Mayo, Rockport, Me.

Schr. J. Price, Crowell, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Veranda, Pond, Branford.

Schr. Anna B. Jacobs, Jones, Plymouth.

Schr. J. A. Chamberlin, Bovey, Virginia.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, S.; thick fog outside bar.

SAILED.

Steam-ships America, for Bremen; Cuba, for Liverpool; Perit, for Bermuda; City of Dallas, for Galveston; Cleopatra, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; barks Minerva, for Stettin; Sarah, for Cronstadt; Medina, for Liverpool; Del, for Cork; Horace Beales, for St. Thomas; Governor Troop, for Cardenas; Fannie H. Loring, for ——; brigs Guiding Star, for Demerara; Alice, for Turk's Island; Renshaw, for Sagua; schrs. Adela Corson, for Charleston; E. V. Glover, for Georgetown, S. C.; Sarah A. Reed, for ——.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., May 13.—Arr. bark Sicilian, from Cadiz; brig Eliza Stevens, from Baltimore; schrs. Hector, from Galveston; W. H. Jordan, from do.; Anna Bell, Hyer, from New-Smyrna, Fla.

BOSTON, Mass., May 13.—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; brigs Dauntless, from Caibarien; Moraney, from Baltimore; schrs. George B. Somes, from St. Marc; Rhodella Blew, from Mosquito Inlet; Dione, from Pascagoula.

Below, bark Meguntic..., from Rosario; brig Oriana, from Surinam.

BALTIMORE, May 13.—Arr. steamers Hermann, from Bremen; Josephine Thomson, from New-York; William Woodward, from New-York; Henry L. Gaw, from Philadelphia; schr. A. H. Hurlbut, from New-Haven.

Cld. steamers Sea Gull, for Charleston; McClellan, for Providence; F. W. Brune, for New-York; Florence Franklin, for Philadelphia; ship Asia, for Amsterdam; barks Wasama, for Cork or Falmouth for orders; brigs C. C. Colson, for Boston; Eiche, for Philadelphia; schrs. Ida C. Bullard, for Boston; May Munroe, for Weymouth; Lebanon, for New-Haven; Orbit, for Alexandria.

Sld. steamer Nestoria, for Liverpool; brigs Hiram Abiff, for St. Jago; Onalaska, for West Indies.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 13.—Sld. steamer Georgia, for New-York.

GALVESTON, Texas, May 13.—Arr. steamer George W. Clyde, from New-York.

NORFOLK, May 13.—The schr. Alabama, before reported sunk on Hampton Bar, has been raised by Baker & Bro., wreckers, and towed up to Ferry Point Flats.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 13.—Cld. steamers Alice, for Liverpool; City of Houston, for New-York; ship Mardoll, for Lisbon.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 13.—Arr. steam-ships San Salvador, from New-York; Saragossa, from Baltimore; C. W. Lord, from Philadelphia; bark Florella, from Port Royal; schr. B. C. Crocker, from Porto Rico.

Cld. ship General Shepley, for Philadelphia; barks Emily Cook, for Liverpool; Erna, for Bremen.

Sld. steam-ship Huntsville, for New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The canal-boat J. Richmond, lying at Tisdale Dock Astoria, sprung a leak this A. M., and filled with water and sunk.

SPOKEN, &c.

April 28, lat. 23 50, lon. 60, bark Ruby Castle, (Br.,) from Barbados, for London, 7 ds. out.

May 9, lat. 33 30, lon. 71, British frigate, showing signal letters V P B A, steering N.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, May 13.—Sld. for the United States, N. Kjerkegaard, Antonio Olivaze, Agnes, Quga, Constantia, Enterprise II., and Edward O'Brien.

Arr. out from the United States on the 12th inst., Ocean Pearl, Hero, Spero, Willkommer, Oblilch, and J. Webster.

Arr. out from the United States on the 13th inst., Gutenberg, Pomona, Charlotte Geddie, and Idea.

Also arr. out, from the United States, Pauline David.

LIVERPOOL, May 13.—The American Line steam-ship Ohio sld. hence for Philadelphia to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, May 13.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Castalia, Capt. Butler, from New-York April 30, for Glasgow, reached here to-day.

LARNE, May 13.—The State Line steam-ship State of Georgia, Capt. Cooper, from New-York May 2, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

Brooks Brothers,
CLOTHIERS,
have removed from Union square to the NEW BUILDING in
BROADWAY, COR. OF BOND ST.,
and invite attention to their new and carefully-selected assortment of GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, employers of coopers in the vicinity of New-York, finding our business greatly embarrassed by the exactions of the "Coopers' International Union," hereby publicly declare our intentions to employ hereafter no coopers in any way connected with the said union. And, to convince all interested that this movement is not governed by mercenary motives on our part, we hereby establish the rate of wages to be paid by us at $3 50 per day, to continue in force for one year.

To our old employes we will, on proof of their renouncing the union, give first opportunity of employment, but no tenders of compromise will be listened to.

CHARLES PRATT & CO.,
A. T. BRIGGS,
STANDARD OIL COMPANY, by William Rockefeller, Vice President,
NATIONAL STORAGE COMPANY, by Charles A. Stirling, General Manager,
R. W. BURKE,
WEEHAWKEN OIL DOCKS,
SONE & FLEMING,
EDWARD HARRISON'S SONS,
LOMBARD, AYRES & CO.,
A. NEYHART, per H. C. Ohlen, Attorney,
THOMAS McGOEY,
W. S. BYERS,
J. A. BOSTWICK & CO.,
LOCKWOOD BROS. & HOLLY,
J. B. TILFORD, JR., & CO.,
MILLER & HALTERMANN.

Richardson, Boynton & Co.,
Manufacturers, and dealers in
Boynton's "Brick and Portable Heating Furnaces,"
"ELEVATED" and "LOW OVEN" Ranges,
"NEW BALTIMORE" Fire-place Heaters,
COOKING and HEATING STOVES.
Send for Circulars—No. 234 Water st., N. Y.

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Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, Gems, and Rare Stones.
ALSO CAREFULLY-SELECTED
SOUTH AFRICAN DIAMONDS,
TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF CLOSE BUYERS IS PARTICULARLY INVITED.
HAVING THEIR DESIGNERS AND WORKSHOPS ON THE PREMISES, AND THE ACKNOWLEDGED BEST STAFF OF DIAMOND JEWELERS IN THE COUNTRY, THEY OFFER UNEQUALED INDUCEMENTS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GEM JEWELRY AND RESETTING OF STONES.

THE PEOPLE'S FORCE PUMPS.
Awarded medal of American Institute over all competitors last Fall. For the house and out of doors. Non-freezing, and adaptable to wells from 6 to 100 feet deep. Parties about to supply themselves are invited to call and examine. Circulars sent on application. Plumbers are particularly requested to call.
W. S. BLUNT,
No. 77 Beekman st.,
New-York.

ALL LADIES ANNOYED BY HAIR GROWing on the brow, lips, or face, should (personally) apply to Mme. JULIAN, No. 649 6th av., corner 38th st. She removes the disfigurement instantaneously by an application not injurious to the skin. Call from 11 to 4 daily.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,
No. 144 Lexington av. Special attention to the diseases of middle-aged men. Book of thirty diseases mailed for 25 cents.

LIGHT OVERCOATS.
WORSTEDS - - - - - $20 to $30
MELTONS - - - - - - - $10 to $20
OTHER STYLES - - - - $7 50 to $25
DEVLIN & CO.
BROADWAY AND GRAND ST. BROADWAY AND WARREN ST.